FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

2 JANUARY 1987

Afghanistan

A nationwide cease-fire will begin 15 January as the first and "most important" step toward peace and national reconciliation, PDPA General Secretary Najibullah announced in a 30 December speech to the PDPA Central Committee reported by BAKHTAR. However, he emphasized that a cease-fire does not depend on one side alone, adding that those who continue shooting will receive a "convincing" reply. He told the plenum that a cease-fire could be followed by new elections in which "outstanding opposition personalities who have joined the people's power" might be elected to the National People's Assembly.

The cease-fire offer was rejected by a mujahidin spokesman in Islamabad, who stated to AFP that the opposition will not be "misled by this trap" but will continue to fight for Najibullah's overthrow and for an Islamic government. As for the results of mujahidin military activity in 1986, AFP cited an Afghan Islamic Press Agency report that guerrillas shot down 206 planes and helicopters during the year, adding that their high success rate in recent months can be attributed to deliveries of U.S. Stinger and British Blowpipe missiles.

Iran-Iraq War

The Iraqi Air Force began the new year with raids against various targets in western Iran including an oil field, a military airport at Masjed Solayman, and military targets in the Gilan-e Gharb area, according to a communique broadcast by Voice of the Masses radio. The communique also reported another "devastating" raid on Khark Island, and a military spokesman cited by INA announced that Iraqi planes hit a large maritime target off the Iranian coast 2 January.

An Iranian communique cited by IRNA acknowledged Iraqi raids on "farms and villages" in Gilan-e Gharb and accused the Iraqi Air Force of dropping chemical bombs along the western fronts 31 December. The agency said that around 400 Iranian troops afflicted by mustard gas and other chemicals were evacuated to hospitals in Bakhtaran.

Iran

The Hague Talks — An "informed" legal source cited by Tehran radio stated that U.S. Federal Reserve officials suspended talks in The Hague "without any reason or justification" save the "excuse" that they must consult U.S. authorities. Iran's position was "very strong," the source asserted, and the Federal Reserve had "no excuse" for not releasing Iran's assets.

Trade With Turkey — Iran and Turkey have agreed that around 6 million metric tons of Iranian oil will be exported to Turkey every year at official OPEC prices, Oil Minister Gholam Reza Aqazadeh announced in remarks reported by Tehran radio following talks in Istanbul. Iran has also expressed readiness to supply all of Turkey's gas needs, he said. An IRNA report noted Aqazadeh's statement that the Iranian-Turkish oil talks will have a positive impact on strategic and political relations between the two countries.

Press Controls — The *Keyhan* and *Ettela'at* newspaper groups will be "directly supervised by Velayat-e Faqih," according to a 1 January *Keyhan* report cited by IRNA. Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni has approved a request in this regard from Guidance Minister Mohammad Khatami, IRNA added.

Saudi Arabia

Denial of Iranian Claim — An official source cited by SPA denied an Iranian radio report that Iraqi President Saddam Husayn met with Saudi Air Force officials and with U.S. pilots during his recent visit to the Kingdom. There was "no grain of truth" in the claim by Iran's "Voice of the Islamic Revolution," the source stated.

Budget — King Fahd approved the budget for the next fiscal year in a decree transmitted by SPA, noting that the forecast deficit of 52.7 billion Saudi riyals (SR) will be financed from the state's general reserves. A related communique by the Finance and National Economy Ministry linked the shortfall in state revenues with the reduction in oil export earnings, which have decreased by 80 percent from the 1981 level. The largest item in the planned expenditure of SR170 billion is SR60.7 billion allocated for the military and security sectors, according to the communique.

Libya-Chad

A communique broadcast by Ndjamena radio announced that Chadian Government troops inflicted heavy losses on Libyan forces during fighting in the suburbs of Zouar 31 December, claiming that 50 Libyans were killed and 2 T-55 tanks were destroyed. The radio reported that Libyan planes "savagely" bombed Zouar in the wake of the "crushing defeat" suffered by Libyan troops.

Fighting has also broken out between Libyan and Chadian forces on the outskirts of Fada, southeast of Faya Largeau, according to a 2 January AFP report from Ndjamena.

Sudan

Egyptian Foreign Minister 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid held talks with Prime Minister Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi and other officials in Khartoum 31 December, SUNA reported, noting that talks were also held between the Egyptian chief of staff and the commander in chief of the Sudanese Armed Forces.

On the military situation in the south, SUNA cited an announcement by Al-Mahdi that government troops have lifted the 23-month SPLA siege of Bor. The agency also noted reports

that 1,400 "outlaws" were killed or wounded during recent fighting in the Bor area.

Israel

Peretz Resignation — Interior Minister Yitzhaq Peretz informed the Knesset 31 December that he has decided to resign from the government because of his refusal to register a U.S. immigrant who was converted to Judaism by reformed rabbis, Jerusalem radio reported. Describing reformed conversion as a "bluff," Peretz said he will not register "phony converts" as Jews.

Security — Jerusalem radio reported that a 1 January bomb explosion in Kefar Sava caused no casualties. The PLO's Force 17 claimed responsibility for planting the device, according to Voice of Lebanon radio.

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'Arafat Delivers Revolution Anniversary Message
JN312118 Baghdad Voice of the PLO in Arabic
1730 GMT 31 Dec 86

[Message by PLO Excutive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat on the 22d anniversary of the Palestinian revolution; date and place not given — recorded]

[Excerpts] [passage omitted] O masses of our great people inside and outside our usurped homeland; O sons of our proud camps in Lebanon, Palestine, and in all areas of the diaspora; O heroic masses in all Palestinian villages and towns; O great fighters who defend the honor and dignity of your people and nation with manliness and sacrifice; O masses of our Arab nation:

On this great day in the history of our giant revolution, the 22d anniversary of the revolution which was ignited by your determined, struggling masses, we stand together and side by side at the end of another year in our long, triumphant march, a year of fire and embers. During this year we waged the toughest battles of challenge and confrontation on more than one front in the struggle of our people under their revolutionary, determined leadership against a force with many sides and various tools. This force became fiercer and more hysterical when it saw your giant revolution asserting its existence and entrenching its hold, reconstructing its forces and reorganizing its structure on all fronts and on all levels, and redrawing the political map of the entire region guided by its movement which is based on the justice of its cause and its faith in the unity of the great Arab nation — people, land, and destiny.

Our people and their giant revolution have proved they are stronger than the plots to liquidate them politically and militarily which were prepared for them in 1982. They have also proven themselves stronger than all the plots and attempts to hamper their struggle march by all means and forms, including the use of all tools and agents in our Arab and Middle Eastern region. [Passage omitted]

In southern Lebanon, the enemy and its allies used all their propaganda weapons to obliterate the Palestinian revolution's role and the role of its allies of the Lebanese Islamic and nationalist forces in the war of attrition in southern Lebanon. The joint Lebanese and Palestinian forces had the honor of making the decision to launch this war during the siege of Beirut in 1982. The enemy and its allies also tried to play up an alleged role of the Amal gangs in this war — gangs which are led today by Nabih Birri in his war of attrition against his Palestinian brothers. However, it was clear to our people in the camps and to the people in southern Lebanon that the enemy's withdrawal from the south was only a preparation for a future role.

Now we can see the details of this role in the rabid Amal campaign against the Palestinian camps and Lebanon as a whole with direct support of the Zionist enemy and with the actual participation of the Syrian regime. However, the heated struggle and the escalation and continuation of the war of attrition and the emergence of the Palestinian revolution forces as the main player forced the Zionist leaders on more than one occasion to admit this role, especially when the Palestinan revolution forces and allies were able to defend Sidon in 1985 and to repulse the agent Antoine Lahd forces from its outskirts.

Remember this my brothers. This is what made the confrontation take a serious and new direction. All the masks have fallen and the distribution of roles is now very clear with the admission of all the partners. While the Amal gangs are besieging and waging war against the Palestinian camps in southern Lebanon, especially the Al-rashidiyah camp, the enemy is supporting [words indistinct] also in Beirut, supported by the Syrian leadership, which supplies them with weapons and tanks and assists and supports them. Regrettably, this allows us to discover the distribution of roles between the Syrian regime and the Zionist enemy. O masses of our Arab nation, is this mere chance or is there planning and calculation based on the secret agreements which the U.S. envoys signed with the Syrian leaders and to which we drew attention before the double siege of Tripoli in 1983? [passage omitted]

On this anniversary and based on all national, pan-Arab, religious, and humanitarian considerations, we declare that we have a legitimate right to defend our camps in Lebanon, which were exposed to three massacres in 3 and 1/2 years, and we have a legitimate right to defend our temporary presence in Lebanon and in all the [words indistinct] is a legitimate right. All the Arab states and Arab masses should throw their weight and resources behind us to protect the Palestinians in their community and to protect their right to life until they return to their liberated homeland, Palestine. [passage omitted]

Our people and revolution will not accept being settled in any form whatsoever. We will never accept an alternative to Palestine. We will never budge from our aim to make Jerusalem our capital. [Passage omitted including indistinct portions]

O our kinfolk [in the occupied territory], you know that we worked together to establish and develop our national institutions as a basic pillar of our national steadfastness in the face of the enemy's liquidationist and annexation projects. These institutions were exposed to a fierce war by the Labor and Likud bloc throughout the years of occupation. However, you protected these institutions and defended them. We resorted to all the means leading to your steadfastness and you entrenchment on your homeland. Within this context comes the joint Jordanian-Palestinian committee which emanated from the Baghdad Arab summit as one of the channels through which passes a great part of the means to entrench steadfastness.

After the suspension of the Amman agreement by the Jordanian side and the end of all points of agreement between the PLO and Jordan because of this suspension, we were regrettably surprised by the cessation of the work of the Jordanian-Palestinian joint committee. However, for us and our people, this will not change our faith in the important, obvious truth that the ties between our Palestinian and Jordanian peoples are special relations as stipulated by the Palestinian National Councils' decision. Yet, the PLO will not spare any efforts in working with the Arab brothers and all of our friends to provide the bases and possibilities for entrenching the steadfastness. Neither the Palestinian people nor the Arab nation will tolerate the tampering with this national and pan-arab duty as a result of attempts of pressures, a siege, and plots. The steadfastness of the Palestinian people over their

national soil is the backbone of defending the entire nation and is the main pillar in Arab steadfastness, security, and sovereignty. [passage omitted]

O our Palestinian Arab people. O our Arab people. This tragic picture and this deteriorating Arab situation have encouraged the enemies to go ahead with their declared hostility and to declare an open war not only against our palestinian people, but also against all Arabs. The U.S. Administration under President Reagan has continued its blatant bias toward the Zionist enemy. It has adopted a blatant hostile policy against our Palestinian people and our Arab nation. There were terrorist U.S. operations in 1986. These operations also occurred within the United States and a number of European countries after the U.S. Administration practiced its official, public terrorism against governments, individuals, and peoples. Zionist gangs and criminals protected by the official U.S. Administration assassinated martyrs Alex Odeh and scholar Al-Faruqi and his wife and family. A feverish campaign also emerged in some European countries under the slogan of combatting terrorism.

The U.S. Administration also dealt a blow to fraternal Libya, participated in bombing the PLO headquqrters in Tunis and in hijacking the Egyptian plane, engaged in what is called Irangate, with the secret shipment of weapons and hostage deals, ignited the gulf war, diverted money to the contra gangs in Latin America, supported rebels against Angola and Mozambique, and encouraged the racist Pretorian regime to commit aggression against friendly African frontline states. Similarly, the U.S. Administration extends unlimited support to Tel Aviv in all forms to continue its aggression against the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples, to continue to occupy Palestinian and Arab lands in southern Lebanon, Golan, and Tabah, and to continue to reject the inalienable, national rights approved by international legitimacy in UN resolutions endorsed by the majority of UN member states.

This aggressive policy of U.S. imperialism, together with the racist strategy of Zionmist fascism, was completed after a strategic alliance was established between the Zionist entity and the United States. This alliance is represented in Israel's participation in Star Wars and in nuclear cooperation. This is in addition to the Zionist enemy's role and aggressive missions against the peoples in the Mediterranean region and the Middle East — a role which is aimed at dealing a blow to liberation movements in Asia, Africa, and Latin America and at supporting and arming the forces hostile to these peoples.

O our Palestinian Arab people. The entire world supports us despite all this imperialist-Zionist tyranny and the Israeli terrorism and occupation because our cause is clear and just and because we are a generation of brave resistance, which all honorable people, strugglers, free people, and friends appreciate. [passage omitted]

We are seeking a just and comprehensive solution based on our inalienable national rights. We also consider an international conference a tool with which such a just solution can be achieved with the participation of the permanent Security Council member states and all parties to the conflict in the region, including the PLO, on the basis of UN resolutions. The preparatory committee, which has been approved, should lead to the convening of an international conference.

Chedli Klibi Gives New Year Message on Mideast

AU310919 Rome ANSA in English 0842 GMT 31 Dec 86

[Text](ANSA) Rome, December 30 — An appeal for "concerted international action" to end the Middle Eastern conflict and solve the Palestinian question was advanced here in a New Year's message from Arab League Secretary-General Chedli Klibi. "The ongoing efforts must continue and be strengthened with determination and without giving in to discouragement", he said in his message released here Tuesday. The message also voiced the hope that 1987 would see an end to the rapid deterioration in the situation of the developing countries hit by the brutal fall in raw material prices.

To Palestinians whom he described as "inclined to give in to desperation", he urged "rejection of a certain violence contrary to the values on which their people bases the legitimacy of its struggle." Also referring to the Lebanese crisis, the war between Iran and Iraq, and Afghanistan, he voiced the hope that dialogue between the Arab and European nations would "resume flourishing, far from all obstacles, in a climate of serene friendship and cooperation."

Abu Iyad Criticizes Al-Jumayyil on Camps War

LD012255 Kuwait KUNA in English 1920 GMT 1 Jan 87

[Text] Kuwait, Jan 1 (KUNA) — Fatah Central Committee member Salah Khalaf today reiterated the PLO rejection of U.N. Security Council resolution 242 since it excludes the PLO and the Palestinians from the Mideast political formula. Speaking at a festival celebrating the 22nd anniversary of the Palestinian revolution, Khalaf, better known as Abu Iyad, said that the Palestinian revolution began to get rid of the clamp imposed on it.

The PLO is insistent on realizing the Palestinian national unity despite all conspiracies, maintaining that the PLO shall remain the sole, legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

On the camps war in Lebanon, Abu Iyad criticised Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil for "his silence toward involvement of first and 6th Army Brigades in the war against the camps."

In the festival, attended by a number of accredited diplomats here, Khalaf voiced the Palestinian people's support to Kuwait Against Iranian threats and greeted H.H. the amir and crown prince and premier for Kuwait's stand in the meeting of Arab League Ministerial Council over the camps war.

Speaking at the festival was also PFLP Central Committee member Bassam Abu Sharif who reiterated pledge that the Palestinian revolutionaries will not drop arms until liberation of Palestine.

Abu Sharif said unless the Palestinians restore their full rights, no peace or stability will be witnessed in the Mideast.

The Palestinian official lashed out at the continuation of the Iran-Iraq war, affirming that the Palestinian revolution rejects occupation of any Arab Front in support of the Palestinian revolution" [quotation mark as received] Juma Yassin said 'Arafat represents the Arab masses who also represent the Palestinian people, and urged the Palestinians to unify ranks.

Saleh Darbas, representative of the Kuwait trade unions federation expressed Kuwait workers' support to the Palestinian people and described the camps war against the Palestinians as a part of "U.S. plot" against the Arab people.

Shamir Blamed for Killing of Palestinians
JN011833 Sanaa Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1600 GMT 1 Jan 87

[Text] A responsible information source in the Palestinian revolution has stated the following: Two years after the scandal of the Zionist enemy's terrorist operation against our strugglers who seized an Israeli bus in 1984, the truth has been revealed that Shamir was the one who issued the orders to treacherously kill our heroic fedayeen. Through its investigations, the enemy announces again that terrorist Shamir was not only satisfied with committing a deliberate and premeditated terrorist crime, but lied and made his then chief of intelligence Avraham Shalom the scapegoat for this terrorist operation.

This confirms that terrorists like Sharon [as heard] do not hesitate to violate all laws, norms, and ethics in their abnormal dealings even with their aides as long as this satisfies their lust for blood, crime, and spreading of terrorism.

'Voice of the GCC' To Begin Transmissions

TB021102 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1226 GMT 31 Dec 86

[Excerpts] Riyadh, 31 Dec (KUNA) — With the beginning of the New Year tomorrow, Thursday, the GCC member-states will begin a new move in the media sphere that manifests the existing continuous cooperation among them. A statement issued by the GCC General Secretariat said transmissions of the Voice of the GCC will begin as from Saturday 3 January 1987 from Kuwait. [passage omitted]. Kuwait radio will transmit daily the Voice of the GCC for 3 hours — 1000-1300 hours — on the following frequencies: 555.50 meters — 540 kHz; 264.50 meters — 1134 kHz; 49.55 meters — 6055 kHz; 30.48 meters — 9840 kHz; 25.02 meters — 11990 kHz; and 19.36 meters — 15495 kHz.

In addition to this, and as from tomorrow, 1 January 1987, the radio stations of the GCC member-states will exchange announcers according to a rota which has been prepared by the GCC General Secretariat. This rota will be in force for 1 year. TV stations will also exchange announcers. Each member-state will send one announcer and receive one announcer in exchange. As well as exchanging announcers, the member-states' news agencies will exchange editors. There will be a movement and exchange of editors between the agencies and the news collecting center in Bahrain — the *Gulf News Agency* — under the supervision and coordination of the GCC General Secretariat. [passage omitted]

KUWAIT

'Summit Conference Radio' To Be Broadcast

LD020914 Kuwait KUNA in English 0801 GMT 2 Jan 87

[Text] Kuwait, Jan 2 (KUNA) — Minister of Information Shaykh Nasir Muhammad al-Ahmad al-Jabir said Friday that Radio Kuwait will start, as of Saturday and during current January, transmitting "The Islamic Summit Conference Radio," on the occasion of the Islamic summit to be held here late this month. Shaykh Nasir added that the new radio transmission will be on the air daily from 1 p.m. until 7 p.m. (local time) on medium and short waves.

This radio transmission will include special programs and material on the Islamic summit in addition to news bulletins and daily reports and interviews with the different delegations taking part in the summit, Shaykh Nasir said. The broadcast will concentrate on the spiritual side and will familiarize the listeners on the Islamic states and focus on the positive Islamic values such as fraternity and solidarity in addition to sparing the Muslims blood and solving problems among them through the Islamic spirit of cooperation and tolerance, the informational minister said.

He concluded saying that the programs demonstrate the importance Kuwait is attaching to the holding of the Islamic summit on its oil and reflects the wish of His Highness the Amir Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad Al-Jabir and his Highness Crown Prince and Prime Minister Shaykh Sa'id al-'Abdallah al-Salim al-Sabah to give prominence to that conference to secure positive results for Islam and Muslims and to solve the Islamic issues in the spirit of Islamic fraternity.

PFLP's Al-Sharif Arrives; To Meet With Officials

LD012247 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1759 GMT 1 Jan 87

[Text] Kuwait, 1 Jan (KUNA) — PFLP Central Committee member Bassam Abu al-Sharif arrived here today on a few days' visit to Kuwait during which he will meet with Kuwaiti officials to brief them on the latest developments in the Palestinian issue and the situation in the Palestinian camps in Lebanon.

PDRY

Al-'Attas Extends General Amnesty to 31 Jul

EA312111 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 31 Dec 86

[Summary] Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, member of the YSP Political Bureau and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, today announced the extension of the General Amnesty to 31 July 1987.

Al-Bid Delivers New Year's Message to Nation

EA012109 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 1 Jan 87

[New year's message to the nation from YSP Secretary General 'Ali Salim al-Bid — read by announcer]

[Text] Today we start our journey into the new year, 1987, with an optimistic spirit, high morale and increasing confidence in the YSP resulting from the spirit and attributes of our people, the correctness of our policies and methods, and the justice of our cause. We acquired these values from the courage of our people and their armed forces during the past year, 1986 in the face of the dangerous conspiracy which struck at the heart of our party, the depth of our experience, and the life of our homeland on 13 January. We also gained values from the heroic examples of the past, since the outbreak of the revolution in 1963 when the people and their defense and security institutions supported every victory achieved by the revolution and the party.

They were and will continue to be the makers of victories, the creators of gains and protectors of achievements. To our proud people, our militant Yemeni people, on behalf of the Central Committee and its Political Bureau, we pass on the warmest congratulations on the occasion of the New Year, 1987, hoping that this year will be a year of fresh achievement, a year of progress and prosperity, a year of consolidating the party's leading role in society, a year of complete cohesion between the party and the people, a year of generosity and sacrifice, a year of increased production, a year of overcoming the harmful effects of the past,and a year in which peace and stability prevail.

But wishes do not come true except through struggle and, on this occasion, we call on all militants in our party and all honest citizens to make maximum efforts to improve the living con-

ditions of the toilers. We will work together, with a loyal comradely spirit, to achieve the high goals of our people in terms of social progress and uniting the homeland as a land and as a people. We will labor with equal intensity to aid the Arab and international liberation movements in their efforts to help those struggling for liberation and progress achieve victory.

The foremost of these is the cause of our Palestinian Arab people. We are following the path of international peace and we support the removal of tension and the repulsion of aggression and foreign intervention by imperialism in people's internal affairs. May the year 1987 be a year of [words indistinct] and may our determination to continue building and implementing our economic and social plans, protect the revolution and achieve Yemeni unity remain unshaken. Let our efforts be directed toward achieving all our ambitions and wishes and a happy new year.

Al-Bid Receives USSR Envoy, Gorbachev Message

EA312308 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 31 Dec 86

[Text] Brother 'Ali Salim al-Bid, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, this evening received Comrade Albert Rachkov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and Soviet ambassador in Aden, who delivered to him a letter from the Soviet leadership on the efforts being made by the USSR to halt nuclear tests and its desire for the immediate holding of talks on a complete ban on nuclear tests so as to avert the threat of war and to emphasize the need to resume constructive dialogue on the major questions of disarmament and the establishment of a (?comprehensive) system of international security.

The brother secretary general reiterated the support of our party, country and people for the USSR's peace initiatives and sincere efforts to preserve world peace by removing the atmosphere of tension and the spectre of war. The brother secretary general said that the United States and the other imperialist forces are proceeding in the opposite direction by working to heighten the danger of international tension and concentrating on the aggressive tendency by exploiting and disrupting the security of the peoples and stepping up nuclear stockpiling and nuclear tests.

During the meeting, Rachkov handed the brother secretary general a congratulatory New Year's message from Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU, who conveyed congratulations from the Soviet leadership to the leadership of the YSP and wishes for our party and people to win further victories in the interests of our country's development and progress.

Husaynun Returns From Kuwait, Saudi Arabia Visit

LD301816 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 29 Dec 86

[Summary] Salih Abu Bakr ibn Husaynun, Politburo member, deputy prime minister, and minister for energy and minerals, returned to Aden this evening from Riyadh following a tour of Kuwait and Saudi Arabia. He delivered letters from Supreme People's Council Presidium Chairman and Politburo member Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas to the amir of Kuwait and King Fahd, and from Politburo member and Council of Ministers Chairman Dr Yasin Sa'id Nu'man to the crown prince and chairman of the Council of Ministers of Kuwait.

"Brother ibn Husaynun said in a statement to ANA: The results of our talks in Kuwait and Riyadh with the officials of the two fraternal countries were positive and productive. They concerned the future development of our country's relations with Kuwait and Saudi Arabia."

QATAR

Fatah's Hani al-Hasan Arrives; To Deliver Speech

JN310939 Doha QNA in Arabic 0800 GMT 31 Dec 86

[Text] Doha, 31 Dec (QNA) — Hani al-Hasan, Fatah Central Committee member and PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat's political adviser, arrived in Doha this morning on a visit to Qatar. He will meet with a number of officials. Al-Hasan will also deliver a speech at the rally organized by the PLO office in Doha today to mark the 22d anniversary of the Palestinian revolution.

Heir Apparent Receives Al-Hasan

JN311231 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1150 GMT 31 Dec 86

[Text] Doha, 31 Dec (WAKH) — His Highness Shaykh Hamad ibn Khalifah al-Thani, Qatari heir apparent, received Hani al-Hasan, Fatah Central Committee member and the PLO chairman's political adviser, today. During the meeting, the two sides reviewed the Arab situation and developments in the Palestinian camps in Lebanon.

SAUDI ARABIA

Decree, Statement Issued on 1986-87 Budget

LD011015 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1745 GMT 31 Dec 86

[Excerpts] Riyadh, 31 Dec (SPA) — A royal decree has been issued approving the general budget for the fiscal year 1986-87. [passage omitted]

Here follows the text of the royal decree and the statement of the Ministry of Finance and National Economy.

The general budget of the country for the fiscal year 1986-87. No. M/11, date: 28 December 1986 With the help of God the Almighty,

I, Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Saud, king of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, after reviewing Article 37 of the Council of Ministers' statute, promulgated by Royal Decree No. 38 on 22 May 1958, and after reviewing the statements relating to the state's revenues and expenditures for the fiscal year 1986-87, and after reviewing the Council of Ministers' decision No. 56 dated 28 December

1986, have decreed the following:

1. a: The state's revenues for the fiscal year 1986-87 is estimated at 117.280 billion Saudi Riyal [SR] according to Schedule A attached to this decree.

b: The state's expenditures for the fiscal year 1986-87 are approved at the amount of SR170 billion according to Schedule B attached to this decree.

2. The difference between the revenue and expenditure which amounts to SR52.720 billion is to be financed from the state's general reserves.

3. All revenues are to be collected according to the financial statutes and to be paid to the Saudi Arab monetary institution and its branches in to the account of the Ministry of Finance and National Economy.

4. Expenditure shall be executed in accordance with the budget and special instructions.

5. A. Transfers between the allocations of each of Chapters 1 and 2 by a decision from the minister concerned or head of the department of an independent budget. The minister may delegate these powers to heads of the branches whose budgets had been approved in the chapter governing it.

B. No transfers from any of the clauses of either Chapter 1 or Chapter 2 shall exceed half of the allocations accredited originally in the budget. Furthermore, no transfer shall be made from the clause of salaries to any of the clauses of Chapters 1 and 2 except with the agreement of the minister of finance and national economy.

C. Transfers between allocations of sections, subsections, and chapters of the budget by a decision from the minister of finance and national economy. Should the minister refuse to agree, then the transfer shall be by the agreement of the prime minister.

D. Transfers between allocations for emergency projects as specified in Section 51 and allocations of clauses in Chapters 3 and 4 shall be by a decision from the minister of finance and national economy.

E. Transfers from the budget reserves allocations as specified in section 53 to section to the allocations of sections and subsections of the budget shall be by the agreement of the prime minister on the recommendation of the minister of finance and national economy.

F. No transfers shall be permitted from the allocations of Chapters 3 and 4 to other chapters. Transfers between Chapters 3 and 4 shall, however, be permitted but by the decision of the minister of finance and national economy.

6. Allocations shall not be used for purposes other than those for which they were originally allocated. No order for expenditure shall be permitted in sums exceeding the allocated sums or undertaking any expenditure for which no allocation was made in the budget.

7. No decision shall be issued or a contract concluded that constitute a commitment on a future fiscal year budget except in the following cases:

A. Contracts of continuous or periodic implementation such as contracts of lease, labor, services, supply of rations, and consultative service contracts for which allocations are renewed annually.

B. Contracts of supplies the cost of which is provided for in Chapter 2, provided that the value of the contract shall not exceed the allocated sum during the current fiscal year and the period of implementation shall not exceed the end of the next fiscal year.

C. Contracts pertaining to indivisible projects provided that commitment shall not exceed the costs approved for each project.

8. Should during the current fiscal year there appear to be sums that had been committed to during the past year in excess of the approved allocated sum, the matter shall be referred to the Council of Ministers if this was the result of unjustified action, otherwise the minister of finance and national economy may permit the spending of these sums from allocations of the current fiscal year.

9. The appointment or promotion of officials and employees to other than the posts specified in this budget and in accordance with the conditions specified in the systems in force is not permitted.

10. Except for the appointment of ministers, no new posts or ranks shall be created during the fiscal year 1407/1408 of the hegira [1986-87] other than those posts or ranks for which allocations had been made in this budget. Exceptions to this shall be those posts created in accordance with the conditions in the ordinance on temporary posts. The ranks specified in this budget shall not be raised, though they could be lowered by a decision from the head of the Civil Service General Department on the recommendation of a committee formed of delegates from the Ministry of Finance and National Economy, the General Department of Civil Service, and the department concerned.

11. The administrative form of every department shall be as specified in the general budget and cannot be amended except by a decision from the Higher Committee for Administrative Reform. The titles of posts may be changed in accordance with the dictates of classification by a decision from the head of the General Department for Civil Service on the recommendation of a committee formed by representatives from the Ministry of Finance and National Economy, the General Department for Civil Service, and the department concerned.

12. The minister of finance and national economy is to issue the necessary instructions for the implementation of the budget within the limits of the rules set out in this decree.

13. The deputy prime minister and the ministers, each in his competence, has to implement this degree.

The attached budget decrees for 1986-87

1. Royal Decree No. M/12, dated 28 December 1986, ratifying the budget for municipalities and village complexes: It is SR 3,071,964,000.

2. Royal Decree No. M/13, dated 28 December 1986 ratifying the budget of the retirement pensions department: It is SR 8,742,500,000.

3. Royal Decree No. M/14, dated 28 December 1986 ratifying the budget for King Sa'ud university: It is SR 1,650,105,000.

4. Royal Decree No. M/15, dated 28 December 1986 ratifying the budget for King 'Abd al-'Aziz University: It is SR 1,224,595,000.

5. Royal Decree No. M/16, dated 28 December 1986, ratifying the budget for King Fahd University for Petroleum and Minerals: It is SR 379,765,000.

6. Royal Decree No. M/17, dated 28 December 1986, ratifying the budget for King Faysal University: It is SR 385,115,000.

7. Royal Decree No. M/18, dated 28 December 1986, ratifying the budget of Imam Muhammad ibn Sa'ud Islamic University: It is SR 1,044,413,000.

8. Royal Decree No. M/19, dated 28 December 1986, ratifying the budget of the Islamic University in Medina: It is SR 201,980,000.

9. Royal Decree No. M/20, dated 28 December 1986, ratifying the budget of Um al-Qura University: It is SR 430,887,000.

10. Royal Decree No. M/21, dated 28 December 1986, ratifying the budget of the Institute of General Management: It is SR 202,358,000.

11. Royal Decree No. M/22, dated 28 December 1986, ratifying the budget of the Saudi Organization for Measurements and standardization: It is SR 51,108,000.

12. Royal Decree No. M/23, dated 28 December 1986, ratifying the budget of the General Organization for Storing and Milling Grains: It is SR 2,345,917,000.

13. Royal Decree No. M/24, dated 28 December 1986, ratifying the budget of the General Organization for Desalination: It is SR 2,192,261,000.

14. Royal Decree No. M/25, dated 28 December 1986, ratifying the budget of the General Organization for Electricity: It is SR 2,329,500,000.

15. Royal Decree No. M/25, dated 28 December 1986, ratifying the budget of the General Organization of Ports: It is SR 1,586,837,000.

16. Royal Decree No. M/27, dated 28 December 1986, ratifying the budget for Saudi Airlines: It is SR 7.050 Billion.

17. Royal Decree No. M/28, dated 28 December 1986, ratifying the budget of the Saudi Railways General Organization: It is SR 230,125,000.

18. Royal Decree No. M/29, dated 28 December 1986, ratifying the budget of the General Organization for Petroleum and Minerals: It is SR 65,101,000.

19. Royal Decree No. M/30, dated 28 December 1986, ratifying the budget of the Saudi Red Crescent Society: It is SR 138,686,000.

20. Royal Decree No. M/31, dated 28 December 1986, ratifying the budget of the Royal Institution for Jubayl and Yanbu': It is SR 2,490,729,000.

21. Royal Decree No M/32, dated 28 December 1986, ratifying the budget for the General Organization for Technical Education and Vocational Training: It is SR 751,062,000.

22. Royal Decree No. M/33, dated 28 December 1986, ratifying the budget for King 'Abd al-'Aziz City for Science and Technology: It is SR 336,690,000.

Communique of the Ministry of Finance and National Economy on the state budget of the fiscal year 1987-87.

It pleases the Ministry of Finance and National Economy to present a summary of the state budget for 1986-87 which is enforced as from the 10th of the sign of Capricorn, corresponding to 31 December 1986, ending at the ninth of the sign of Capricorn, corresponding to 30 December 1987.

1. Revenues:

The global revenues of the state for the new fiscal year 1986-87 amounts to SR117,280 million, most important of which are the oil revenues obtained from the oil companies working in the kingdom: Aramco, getty Oil Company, and Arab Oil Company Limited. These revenues amount to SR65,195 million. These evaluations have been made on the basis of the recent agreement attained by OPEC.

It should be mentioned here that the decrease in oil revenues in recent years fell from SR322,500 million in the fiscal year 1980-81 to SR178,800 million in the fiscal year 1981-82. The decrease continued until in the fiscal year 1984-85 it reached SR61,200 million. This means the decrease reached 80 percent between the 1980-81 and 1986-87 budgets. This led to a cut in oil revenues for global state income in the new fiscal year where the revenue reached 55.16 percent, while it amounted to 87.16 percent in the fiscal year 1980-81. [sentence as received]

Other revenues reached SR52.080 million, including investment revenues, cumulated benefits from previous years with Aramco and Petromin companies, customs and post, telephones and telegraph taxes, as well as taxes from ports and other general services.

Expenditure for the new fiscal year 1987-87 amounts to SR170 billion, 6 percent less than the real expenditure of the 1985-86 budget.

The difference between revenue and estimated expenditure for the new year, which totals SR 52.280 billion will be made available from the state's general reserve. The expenditure of various government sectors has been allocated as follows. [passage omitted]

Basic Sectors.....Allocations for the .....new fiscal year

Municipal Services.....SR8.100 million
Health, Information and Social Affairs...SR11.094 million
Education Ministry.....SR9.914 million
General Presidency for Girls' Education..SR6.683 million
Universities.....SR5.831 million
Training Centers and Institutes.....SR1.297 million
Communications.....SR11.934 million
Economic Resources.....SR8.439 million
Equipment.....SR4.300 million
General Administration.....SR10.254 million
Development Funds.....SR3.590 million
Local Grants.....SR6.800 million
Public Utilities and (?Points).....SR21.012 million
Military and security sectors..... SR60.752 million

Saddam Husayn Meeting At Air Force Base Denied

LD312059 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1853 GMT 31 Dec 86

[Text] Riyadh, 31 Dec (SPA) — In response to what was broadcast yesterday by Tehran Radio Voice of the Islamic Revolution in a political commentary on the visit of Iraqi President Saddam Husayn to Saudi Arabia a few days ago, an official source made the following statemen to SPA:

The commentary said, among other things, that President Saddam Husayn held a 6-hour meeting with officials of the Saudi Air Force in the presence of a number of U.S. pilots at a Saudi air base. I do not want go in details. However, I would like to confirm that what was claimed in the commentary about the alleged meeting has no grain of truth. The Iraqi president met no officials from the Saudi Air Force or any Americans on the Saudi soil during his visit. The Iraqi President's meeting was restriced to his audience with King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-Aziz al-Sa'ud, custodian of the two holy mosques. Afterwards he left Al-Ahsa' Airport for Baghdad.

The source, expressing regret that Tehran Radio broadcast information incompatible with reality, said: I hope the Iranian media will correct this wrong information. Truth will always remain above all considerations.

Senegalese Minister Meets King Fahd, Leaves

LD301725 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1415 GMT 30 Dec 86

[Excerpt] Riyadh, 30 Dec (SPA) — King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-Aziz al Sa'ud, custodian of the two holy mosques, today received at the Royal Palace Senegalese Foreign Minister Fall Ibrahima, who was accompanied by the economic adviser to the Senegalese president. The audience was attended by Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, Saudi Ambassador to Senegal Abdallah al-Tubayshi, and Senegalese Ambassador to the Kingdom Haj Amadou Tiam.

The custodian of the two holy mosques entrusted the foreign minister with conveying a message to Senegalese President Abdou Diouf. The Senegalese foreign minister left Riyadh late this afternoon. [passage omitted]

YAR

Salih Cited on Kuwaiti Ties, Arab Summit

JN011001 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 1 Jan 87

[Text] Yesterday, the Kuwaiti magazine *Al-Yaqzah* published the text of the interview the magazine's editor held with President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih. At the beginning of the interview, President Salih described YAR-Kuwaiti relations as developed, fraternal, intimate, and special, referring to Kuwaiti support for our country since the September revolution. He said Kuwaiti assistance was sincere and honest. We are proud of Kuwait's support for Yemen in all fields, the president said. On the Iraq-Iran war, the president said that the war's adverse effects are not confined to Iraq or Iran or their people's resources but affect the states in the region in general. He said those who stand to benefit from this war are the Arab nation's enemies, especially Israel, the archenemy of the Arab and Islamic world, and the arms merchant in the world. He expressed hope that the Iranian brothers will appreciate these dangers and, like their Iraqi brothers, respond to the goof endeavors to end this regrettable war with the aim of ensuring the rights of both sides.

On the postponed Arab summit, the president said: We are among the states which demanded and are still demanding theholding of such a summit. We believe that its convocation will solve many bilateral Arab problems and differences and realize the Arab solidarity by which we can face all dangers and without which Arab disunity has reached such a low level. He said such a summit will discuss strengthening and preserving Arab solidarity. He added that Arab differences increase Arab estrangement.

Answering a question on the discovery of oil in our country, the president said: Our aim is to employ the oil revenues to serve the agricultural development projects, which represent our development plan's strategic aim, and to develop local industries. He said oil is not everything, but it a means to improve our country's economic conditions, although it will not relieve our people of their responsibilities in serving their country and cultivating their land.

Salih, Al-'Attas Exchange New Year Cables

JN010704 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 31 Dec 86

[Text] Brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Republic, has received a congratulatory cable from his brother President Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas. The cable reads:

His excellency brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of

the Republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress Sanaa

It pleases us on the advent of the new year to send to you and through you to our brothers in the northern part of the homeland our sincerest congratulations and best wishes, hoping that the new year will bear good tidings of well-being, progress, and peace to our people and all peoples of the universe.

We seize this opportunity to express to you our eagerness to exert further nationalist efforts and efforts for unity to contribute toward our people's progress and our homeland's reunification through peaceful and democratic means. Happy new year.

[Signed] Your brother Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium

The brother president has sent a cable of thanks. The cable reads:

Brother Engineer Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium in the southern part of the homeland

Aden

We received your congratulatory cable on the advent of the new year. As we exchange congratulations with you and with our brothers in the southern part of the homeland, we hope that the new year will be a year of happiness and prosperity for our people in the northern and southern parts of the homeland.

On this occasion, we emphasize our continued efforts and determination to work toward achieving our people's most subline aspirations concerning the reunification of their homeland — land and people — through peaceful and democratic means and toward disseminating wellbeing, progress, and stability throughout our dear homeland.

We wish our sincere endeavors for unity success. Happy new year.

[Signed] Your brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress

USSR to Help Modernize Iron, Steel Industry

NC311248 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1050 GMT 31 Dec 86

[Text] Cairo, 31 Dec (MENA) — The Soviet Union has agreed to participate in the plan to modernize, develop, and increase production of iron and steel in Egypt. It will take part in the projects envisaged under the next two 5-year plans.

This was stated by Engineer Diya' al-Din Tantawi, chairman of the iron and steel industry board, who returned from Moscow today. He said Soviet participation in the modernization of the iron and steel industry means that during the second 5-year plan, which starts next July, production will increase by 800,000 tons to 2 million tons annually. It will then rise to 3 million tons during the period of the next 5-year plan, due to begin in 1992.

Tantawi added that a Soviet industrial and economic delegation will arrive in Cairo in February to discuss the details and practical arrangements of the new plan with officials at industrialization and metal industries organizations. He went on to say that an agreement was reached during his visit to the Soviet Union permitting certain companies to import the necessary spare parts for some of the Hulwan iron and steel factories, up to a limit of 6 million pounds sterling.

'Abd al-Majid Returns From Sudan 1 Jan

NC011152 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 1 Jan 87

[Text] Egypt's delegation to Sudan to mark the 31st anniversary of that country's independence returned to Cairo this morning. The delegation was led by Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister.

During his stay in Sudan, Dr 'Abd al-Majid held several meetings with Ahmad al-Mirghani, chairman of the Sudanese State Council; Prime Minister al-Sadiq al-Mahdi; and Sharif al-Hindi, deputy prime minister and foreign minister. Discussion at these meetings focused on bilateraL relations, as well as developments pertaining to the Middle East and the Arab nation.

Mubarak Receives Message From Ziaul Haq

NC011437 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1400 GMT 1 Jan 87

[Text] Cairo, 1 Jan (MENA) — President Husni Mubarak received a message from Pakistani President Mohammad Ziaul Haq today. Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, was given the message during a meeting today with (Iqbal Ahmad Fan), Pakistani charge d'affaires in Cairo.

During the meeting, the two officials reviewed developments in the Middle East and discussed Egypt's efforts to achieve a just and comprehensive peace in the region and to secure the Palestinian people's legitimate rights. They also discussed the ICO summit that will be held this month in Kuwait and the need to coordinate the two countries' views on the various issues to be discussed at the summit.

'Atif 'Ubayd Views Economic Achievements

NC011042 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0900 GMT 1 Jan 87

[Text] Cairo, 1 Jan (MENA) — Dr 'Atif 'Ubayd, minister of cabinet affairs and minister of state for administrative development, has affirmed that in the future Egypt will settle its debts through commodities and products rather than by accruing more debts.

In an interview with the *Al-Jumhuriyah* newspaper, published today, Dr 'Atif 'Ubayd said that the Egyptian economy will have new resources available to it in the new year through astonishing discoveries of oil, minerals, and natural gas; the operation of steel and petrochemical complexes; and the opening of five new cement factories and sever. plants for the production of machinery and other equipment. This will constitute an important addition to Egypt's industrial base.

Dr 'Atif 'Ubayd noted that President Husni Mubarak has succeeded in maintaining democracy. An awareness on the part of Egyptian citizens was a primary factor in overcoming the 1986 crisis, he added.

In his interview, Dr 'Atif 'Ubayd stated that along with the new resources that will become available to the Egyptian economy, additional means will be acquired through a planned countermeasure — namely, cutting short the list of imports. A number of industrial facilities, such as petrochemical and steel complexes and five cement factories, have begun production. Egyptian plants for the manufacture of equipment and machinery will also become operational. A large economic transition is expected to take place with the operation of all these facilities.

Dr 'Atif 'Ubayd said that Egypt is able to accommodate twice the current tourism figures without additional investment. With improving regional and international relations, he expects this sector of the economy to operate at full capacity. The Egyptian Government has concluded agreements with a number of friendly countries, he added, according to which Egypt will obtain loans for use in production facilities, or at least in the financing of new production bases.

He affirmed: Next year we will work to achieve the right equation in dealing with the savings of Egyptians. In my view, the government should guarantee such investments, and should increase their revenue because investors always look forward to a secure and rising revenue.

He denied that there is any intention to increase the interest rate on the savings of Egyptians abroad. He noted that the incoming monies will be used for investment purposes rather than savings. However, this matter is still under discussion.

Responding to a question on the IMF's reaction to Egypt's demands, Dr 'Atif 'Ubayd stated: The positive change in the IMF's stand can be attributed to President Mubarak's role and political influence. This was evident during his recent European tour.

Dr 'Atif 'Ubayd said that Europe has acknowledged Egypt to be stronger than ever under the leadership of President Husni

Mubarak. This regime has managed simultaneously to save the country from crises and to preserve democracy. It is trustworthy and reliable. Therefore, European support for Egypt is clear and provides a testimony of European confidence in it.

Commenting on the reasons for Europe's decision to adopt such a stand, Dr 'Atif 'Ubayd expressed his belief that the European states were protecting their future in Egypt. He stated: Egypt enjoys a distinguished strategic and cultural position. This is the only factor capable of leading to stability in both the Arab world and Africa. Europe became convinced of this fact after observing and analyzing the stand of the Arab governments toward Cairo. This was the reason for Europe's support and confidence. 'Atif 'Ubayd noted that the situation in general has improved greatly over the past few months and that the Arab governments have fully recognized Cairo's credibility.

Referring to ways to confront debts, Dr 'Atif 'Ubayd said: Egypt has requested extra food aid from Europe that would be changed into capital to finance projects. Egypt has also requested that trade be conducted in two directions. It has demanded that projects pertaining to production be implemented. This will ensure that Egypt can repay its debts in the future and provide adequate opportunities for exports. It will also provide the expertise to improve productivity and increase exports. He affirmed that in the future Egypt will repay its debts through products and commodities rather than simply acquiring more debts.

'Atif 'Ubayd then turned to reports stating that Europe does not want to help Egypt increase its exports. According to these reports, if Europe had so desired it could have purchased limited shares of products and redistributed them, as it does with other countries. 'Atif 'Ubayd responded: Perhaps such talk is correct. The important thing, however, is to present your demands to your friends and discuss your views and ideas with them. You will undoubtedly present them with various alternatives. They will not respond unless you ask.

Replying to a question about the response of governorate and public administration officials to these unconventional ideas, he said: Experience has taught us that a concept without leadership or responsibility for its implementation perishes. The United States discovered this fact 30 years ago when it was behind the Soviets in the missile program. The Americans decided to convert their effort into a project handled by one person who had responsibility for it.

In conclusion, 'Atif 'Ubayd noted that this theory has already been tried and proven successful in various aspects. He added: We experimented with it when we built the high dam. This experiment must be put into common use if we are to overcome our great bureaucratic problems.

Oil Price Increase Effective 1 Jan Announced

NC311444 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1343 GMT 31 Dec 86

[Text] Cairo, 31 Dec (MENA) — The price for all types of Egyptian crude will be raised by $1.65 on Thursday, 1 January 1987. The new prices will remain in effect until the end of the month.

These prices are as follows: Gulf of Suez crude will be $16.60 a barrel; Bala'im crude will be $16 a barrel; Ra's Badran crude will be $15.50 a barrel; and Ra's Gharib crude will be $14.75 a barrel.

Hammad Ayyub, the Egyptian General Petroleum Corporation's deputy chairman for foreign trade, reported that Egypt had raised the prices for its crude oil twice in December 1986 for an overall increase of $2.95 a barrel. Egypt determines the price of its crude oil in accordance with the policy laid down by the Petroleum and Mineral Resources Ministry, he added, which takes into account the supreme interests of the country, as well as those of importers.

He noted that the new prices will remain in effect for 1 month. The objective is to attain stability on the international market.

Petroleum, Gas Statistics

NC011316 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1045 GMT 1 Jan 87

[Text] Cairo, 1 Jan (MENA) — The Egyptian General Petroleum Corporation today announced that Egypt's crude oil production for the first 9 months of 1986 totaled 29,005,000 tons, while the output of gas and its by-products for the same period reached 3,764,000 tons.

The corporation noted that petroleum exports for this period amounted to 337 million [Egyptian] pounds, while the imports of petroleum by-products totaled 79 million pounds. This has yielded a surplus in the petroleum balance of payments worth 258 million pounds.

Local consumption of various petroleum products and natural gas for this same period reached 14,425,000 tons.

Plane Hijackers Reportedly 'Zaynab Organization'
JN311610 Kuwait AL-SIYASAH In Arabic 30 Dec 86 p 1

[Text] *Al-Siyasah* has learned that the four terrorists who tried to hijack the Iraqi airliner which was flying to Amman on Thursday are affiliated with an organization whose real name is the Zaynab Organization [munazammat zaynab]. Accordingly, the statements issued in the wake of the operation by four organizations stationed in Lebanon are either incorrect or the five organizations, including the Zaynab Organization, are in reality one group using various names.

Communique No 2,509 on 30-31 Dec Combat
JN311713 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 31 Dec 86

[Communique No 2,509 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 31 December 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our valiant Armed Forces receive the new year imploring God to preserve their victorious leader President Saddam Husayn and to grant him long life to safeguard this homeland's dignity and to provide its sons with happiness and security. Our Armed Forces pledge to the great people they will inflict more losses on the aggressors and will turn any adventure they embark upon into a catastrophe more terrible than previous ones, aided by God, the leader's wisdom, and the people's support.

The following is a roundup of activities for last night and today:

1. Our heroic Air Force, which has been recognized by the world for its efficiency and increasing capability regarding its commanders, strategy, execution, and its brave hawks, who are celebrating the end of 1986, a year which saw great victories and high efficiency as the Air Force penetrated deep inside the Arab Gulf area and enemy territory to strike at vital installations, cut off supply lines, and inflict heavy losses on the scoundrels in battles of honor and bravery, has launched very concentratd raids on the enemy.

Our hawks flew a great number of planes to pour God's and Iraq's anger on the desperate enemy forces which the Khomeyniite clique, the Zionist agent, sent to die opposite our heroic corps in all sectors of operation. Today our aircraft carried out 114 combat missions in which they violently raided the Khomeyniites in the sectors of operation, inflicting death and destruction on their weapons, vehicles, and equipment. All our planes then returned safely to base praised be God.

2. The III Army Corps' victorious soldiers continued to deal devastating blows to the scoundrels' positions opposite them, achieving the following:

Seven enemy personnel killed.

One shovel [preceding word in English] destroyed.

Two vehicles destroyed.

One boat destroyed.

One ammunition dump burned.

Two infantry positions destroyed and a number of scoundrels manning them killed.

3. The VII Army Corps' victorious soldiers were able through concentrated blows to inflict on the enemy the following:

Three scoundrels killed and three others wounded.

Three vehicles burned and destroyed.

Two ammunition dumps and one infantry position destroyed.

4. When an enemy group tried to approach our forward positions in the east of Maysan sector, the IV Army Corps' victorious soldiers confronted it, inflicting losses in personnel. One Khomeyniite soldier from the group was captured. One enemy soldier was also killed in another area of the same sector.

5. The clique of charlatans and jugglers shelled residential areas in the heroic city of Basra with long-range artillery, martyring one civilian and setting a house on fire.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 31 December 1986

Communique No 2,510
JN011625 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1540 GMT 1 Jan 87

[Communique No 2,510 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 1 January]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our heroic Air Force greeted the new year, the year of decisive victory over the enemies of our country — the racist Zionsit agents — dealing painful blows to the scoundrel Khomeyniites' assembly points all over the battlefronts, inflicting on them further losses in their personnel, equipment, weapons, vehicles, camps, ammunition depots, and other vital targets as follows:

1. Throughout the day, our Air Force aircraft carried out a number of raids on enemy positions, tents, caravans, and quarters. They attacked enemy vehicles in their positions and on the roads and destroyed 145 small and medium military vehicles.

2. At 1130 today, our aircraft raided Emam Hasan (Bala) bridge, dealing it a direct blow. Explosions were seen on the bridge.

3. At the same time, other aircraft were raiding an enemy camp south of Gilan-e Gharb, dealing the camp installations devastating blows and inflicting losses on the enemy equipment, weapons, and personnel.

4. At 1345, our aircraft raided the Masjed-e Soleyman military

airport, dealing devastating blows to the airport runways and installations.

5. At the same time, our aircraft were raiding the (Kaj Siran) oilfield, scoring devastating blows to the clearance [takhliyah] equipment and the production unit and setting them on fire. Columns of smoke were seen billowing from them.

6. At 1430 today, our aircraft launched successful raids on enemy ammunition depots southeast of Gilan-e Gharb, leaving explosions everywhere.

7. Also at 1430, other aircraft launched a devastating raid on Khark Island installations, destroying their targets and preventing the enemy from repairing them.

After carrying out all these heroic missions, our hawks returned with their planes safely and victorious to the homeland in God's care.

Congratulations to our Air Force — commanders, hawks, officers, and men — for their victories over the despotic clique. Proceed to new victories that will hasten the end of aggressions and reinforce our victory. God is our best supporter.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 1 January 1987

Communique No 2,511

JN011734 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1705 GMT 1 Jan 87

[Communique No 2,511 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 1 January 1987]]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. A new year and new victories, dealing mortal blows to the enemy and pushing it to the pit of destruction and final defeat. Meanwhile, our country continues its construction and march to freedom, progress, happiness, and security for all Iraqis under the leadership of President Saddam Husayn. God grant him a long life and bless his good deeds.

The following is a roundup of our valiant Armed Forces' activities for last night and today:

1. The number of combat missions by our gigantic Air Force, which carried out the heroic activities mentioned in our Communique No 2,510 issued this evening, has reached 91 after which all our aircraft returned safely to base, praised be God.

2. Our heroic units in the III Army Corps sector east of Al-Basrah continued their concentrated blows to the aggressors' assembly points, killing seven and wounding a number of personnel, destroying two ammunition dumps and four infantry positions, and seizing one small boat.

3. In the VII Army Corps sector, our units continued their painful blows to the enemy positions and assembly points, inflicting further losses and destroying a number of ammunition dumps.

4. In the II Army Corps central sector, our heroic units dealt artillery blows to the enemy position opposite them and to enemy groups, inflicting heavy losses. In other areas of the same sector, one enemy observation post, one ammunition dump, and one infantry position were destroyed.

5. Our heroic units in the IV Army Corps sector east of Maysan killed five enemy personnel.

6. The criminal enemy shelled the Abu al-Khasib area with long-range artillery, wounding one civilian.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 1 January 1987

Planes Raid 'Large Maritime Target' Off Coast

JN020843 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0825 GMT 2 Jan 87

[Text] Baghdad, 2 Jan (INA) — Iraqi fighter planes have carried out an accurate, effective strike against a large maritime target off the Iranian coast. In a statement to the *Iraqi News Agency* a short while ago, a military spokesman said that after carrying out the strike at 0905 [0605 GMT] today, Iraqi planes returned safely to base.

AL-RA'Y Criticizes, Questions Murphy Tour

JN011136 Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic 1 Jan 87 pp 1, 22

[Editorial: "Murphy's Return"]

[Text] A few hours before the beginning of the new year, Washington announced that Richard Murphy, the U.S. President's envoy, will arrive in the region in the middle of this month to renew the U.S. concern for peace, to assess the current situation, the peace process, and relations between Washington and the region's countries, and to be close to the area prior to the Islamic summit in Kuwait on 26 January.

Frankly, the announcement of Murphy's return has not evoked a warm response in the region, which is accustomed to Murphy's fruitless tours and explorations. The U.S. Administration already knows all about the Arab stand, which calls for an international conference, for Israeli withdrawal from the occupied territory, and for enabling the Palestinian people to pursue self-determination to achieve a genuine peace in the region. Moreover, the U.S. administration knows all about the Israeli stand, which rejects an international conference, withdrawal, and the Palestinian people's national rights. The U.S. Administration connives to support this stand in a way that has harmed the peace process and aborted numerous opportunities to promote this process.

In light of these clear stands, it is hard to believe that there is a positive objective behind Murphy's expected return, because the U.S. stand has not changed and U.S. credibility has almost vanished, particularly after the diclosure of the scandal of the U.S. arms supply to Iran. Furthermore, it can be speculated that Murphy's return is linked to a possible U.S. plan to obstruct the Islamic summit scheduled to be held in Kuwait or to prevent it from adopting a unanimous stand on the U.S.-Israeli tampering in the region by raising formless ideas that will increase differences in the Arab region that will consequently be reflected at the Islamic summit.

Therefore, Murphy's mission should be viewed as dangerous and should be considered with much caution, particularly if it is coupled with some suspicious proposals.

Once again, it should be stressed that only the Arabs and Muslims can solve their problems and regain their rights. Consequently, the Arabs and Muslims have no choice but to confront challenges by themselves using their capabilities and potentials. This frankly means that all that may be brought by Murphy or by anyone else must not divert them from unified, organized action based on the fact that the danger posed to any of their countries is a general danger aimed against all of them, regardless of timing, methods, and pretexts. Moreover, it should be recalled that the Islamic summit is a valuable opportunity which must not be wasted and that the Arabs should not turn their attention from this summit because of any moves or tours in the region.

It is certain that Murphy will hear here what he heard in his previous tours. The Jordanian stand is consistent and adheres to the convening of an international conference and maintains that Jordan will not be an alternative to the PLO or act on behalf of the Palestinian people. Moreover, Jordan will never accept the Camp David umbrella even if it is a symbolic umbrella. It is also certain that Jordan will not allow anyone to affect its national and pan-Arab stand, a stand is an example for honorable commitment to the Arab nation and future Arab aspirations.

Rabin's Statements on Jordan, Egypt Denounced

JN020852 Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic 2 Jan 86 1, 17

[Editorial: "Rabin's Statements"]

[Text]Speaking to correspondents in occupied Jerusalem, Israel's Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin outlined the conditions that must be met by the Palestinian members of a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation to any Middle Eeast peace conference, and discussed the importance of inviting Egypt to the upcoming Islamic summit as well as the disadvantages of its estrangement. Rabin's statements on both scores amount to Israeli interference, which we categorically reject. Rabin's utterances seek to poison the atmosphere and to discredit Jordan and Egypt. Under no circumstances will Jordan have anyone dictate to it on matters of its sovereignty, or commit it to an exclusion of known members of the PLO from the peace process. This is especially true since Jordan has more than once declared that it will be neither a substitute for the PLO nor a proxy for the Palestinian people.

The satisfaction with which Rabin greeted the invitation for Egypt to attend the Islamic summit is hypocrisy, calculated to raise misgivings about Egypt's expected role in the conference and to insinuate that it will be a virtual Israeli Trojan horse there. Obviously this malicious approach aims to foul the atmosphere of the Islamic summit before it begins, as well as to compromise Egypt and put constraints on its freedom of movement.

Undoubtedly, every joint Arab or Muslim effort to close ranks and face challenges must be a cause of concern for Israel. Egypt's estrangement as a result of the Camp David accords was one of the goals of the Israeli-American scheme that produced the accords. It follows that Rabin and other Israeli politicians are least entitled to discuss Egypt's estrangement.

Thus Rabin's statements are exposed for what they are: part of Israel's psychological war against the Arabs and Muslims to make them mistrust each other. We are dutybound to recall that these tactics are nothing new. In the past Jordan has frustrated them, and will do so whenever they recur in future.

It is hoped that all Arab parties at which these Israeli insinuations are directed will strike at them forcefully and promptly.

AL-DUSTUR Appeals for End to Tripoli 'Tragedy'

JN311940 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic 31 Dec 86 pp 1, 21

[Unattributed "news analysis": "Fundamentals in Dealing with Fundamentalists"]

[Text] Amid the major disasters troubling Arabs, such as the Iraq-Iran war, the Palestinian camp massacres, and the blowing

up of civilian aircraft, a painful tragedy is taking place which may be smaller in size but is still significant, namely, the crackdown on the so-called Muslim fundamentalists in Tripoli. Yet this tragedy does not attract attention.

The Western press branded the so-called "fundamentalists" with every bad description and the Arab press carelessly copied the name and descriptions. Fundamentalist now means a condemned criminal who should be ruthlessly crushed. Fundamentalists do not even deserve to be tried because they are considered bandits and smugglers. There is complete silence about what is taking place in Tripoli, as though it were an operation to round up a group of stray cats or rabid dogs.

We respect Syria and President Hafiz al-Asad. We laud his firm stand toward the Zionist-imperialist conspiracy against the Arab world. From this sincere, cordial stand we appeal to him to intervene personally to stop this tragedy because the numerous friends of Syria — and we are among these friends — cannot reconcile their love for Syria and the military operation against a group of Arab Muslim citizens whose only fault is that they have a different opinion on general national matters.

Syria is taking a courageous stand against Israel and imperialism. Therefore it is in dire need of a unified popular front and comprehensive Arab support. No doubt what is going on does help win the genuine battle against the Zionist enemy.

It is now clear that our struggle against Zionism is not only a confrontation between weapons and armies. It is a cultural struggle in the first place. The side that nurtures sound human qualities and respects the dignity of the people is the one qualified to survive in this struggle. Recent experiments in the Arab homeland have shown that any armed Arab regime can crush opposition with tanks and artillery. However, this regime would later discover, and too late, that it crushed the fabric of the people and the nation's arteries. And when a great confrontation comes, the nation discovers it has lost its sincere, noble men.

Therefore, we appeal to President al-Asad's wisdom and Arab magnanimity, and we hope Syria will witness a new development in which dialogue and magnanimity, not tanks and guns, will be the way to deal with opposition.

Moreover, the opposition should realize the nature of the delicate situation and circumstances and help prepare a suitable atmosphere to support the domestic front.

Royal Decree Issued Ratifying 1987 State Budget

JN011605 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1415 GMT 1 Jan 87

[Text] Amman, 1 Jan (PETRA) — A royal decree was issued today ratifying the state budget for the 1987 fiscal year. The expenditures in the budget total 1,018,672,000 dinars, while the revenues total 979,085,000 dinars.

New Jordanian CP Secretary General Elected

JN311832 Dubayy AL-BAYAN in Arabic 30 Dec 86 p 18

[Text] Amman, *Al-Bayan* — The Jordanian Communist Party Central Committee has elected Dr Ya'qub Zayadin as the party's secretary general, succeeding Fa'iq Warrad who stepped aside for health reasons. Dr Zayadin was the party's assistant secretary general since the Jordanian Communist Party was united last year.

Al-Jumayyil Reportedly Invited to Visit Libya
NC311606 Beirut Voice of National Resistance in Arabic 1530 GMT 31 Dec 86

[Text] Citing Lebanese sources, one of the Gulf papers reports today that President Amin al-Jumayyil has received a message from Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi inviting him to visit Libya before or after the ICO summit, which is due to be held in Kuwait late next month. The paper also notes that Al-Jumayyil and Al-Qadhdhafi discussed this matter over the phone 5 days ago.

Hubayqah Interviewed on Accord, Palestinians
JN311223 Amman JORDAN TIMES IN English 31 Dec p 5

[BY Lamis K. Adoni]

[Excerpts] Damascus — A year after signing of a peace pact among Lebanon's three major militias, the Christian signatory to the accord says that the agreement, which foundered due to a strong Christian opposition, "could be amended but a dialogue has to be resumed first."

In an recent interview with the *Jordan Times* in Damascus, the ousted leader of the predominantly Christian "Lebanese Forces," Elie Hubayqah, said: "The accord is by no means a Bible. It could be amended and modified but only after a renewed dialogue among all parties."

Hubayqah, who enjoys Syrian backing, did not elaborate on possibilities of amending the accord but he strongly indicated in the two-hour interview that he was staunchly committed to the main principles of the agreement signed in Damascus on Dec. 28, 1985, and particularly its call for setting up a national coalition government with a secular character, a strong Lebanese-Syrian alliance and the disbanding of all militias in Lebanon.

Yet, it was his approval of such provisions, which essentially would put an end to the domination of the Beirut government by Lebanon's Maronite Christians and give more say to the Muslims, that had eventually led to his ouster from the leadership of the strongest Christian militia in the country. But for a brief two weeks, between his signing of the agreement and his ouster on Jan. 15, the 29-year-old Hubayqah basked in the glory of being the Christian party to what was then described "a historic pact" to end the 10-year-old Lebanese strife.

The Syrian-brokered pact was the first and the only agreement of its kind since the Lebanese war erupted in 1975. It carried the signatures of the three major militias in the country — the "Lebanese Forces," the Shi'ite Amal movement and the predominantly Druze Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) — and enjoyed the backing of other secular and leftist Lebanese political groups and factions as well as pro-Syrian politicians. But Damascus soon found out that having a Christian signatory was not any guarantee for the implementation of the accord. In less than two weeks Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil, a Maronite Christian, joined forces with the majority of the "Lebanese Forces" and removed Hubayqah from the leadership.

Mr. Hubayqah was forced to flee to Paris. He later showed up in Damascus, apparently preparing for another round of fighting to regain his control of the "Lebanese Forces." But his attempt to penetrate the "green line" into the predominanthly Christian East Beirut last September was a complete failure and he later retreated with his supporters to the Al-biqa' Valley town of Zahlah.

But in his interview with the *Jordan Times*, Hubayqah insisted that his aim was not to be leader of the Maronite Christian community in Lebanon but he wanted "to form a patriotic framework in which all Lebanese Christians and Muslims who believe in one united Lebanon could struggle jointly to reunite the country and set up a strong patriotic government."

"I no longer believe that the Maronite Christians can protect themselves in Lebanon through isolation of or domination over other sects," he said. "This a myth. Lebanese Christians can protect themselves only through dialogue and co-existence with other Lebanese sects."

According to Hubayqah, all sects in Lebanon should struggle for a "united Arab strategy to confront Israel."

Such statements are naturally expected from any leader, but they sounded more than strange from the man who was allied with Israel in Lebanon just four years ago. Hubayqah's present views and stands, except his position vis-a-vis the Palestinians, constitute a sharp contrast with his background. He was brought up in a middle-class Maronite family and at the age of 13 he joined the Phalangist Party, the strongest political party in Lebanon. [passage omitted]

When the civil war erupted, the young Hubayqah fought with Phalangists against the Palestinians and Lebanese leftists and some Lebanese say that he participated in massacres against the Palestinians when he was still a teenager in 1976. By 1982, Hubayqah gained the reputation of a tough fighter and well-known collaborator with Israel. Some reports even suggested that he was actually trained by the Israeli Army and intelligence. But his name sprinted to the front-pages of the international press when he was accused by Palestinians of masterminding the massacres of Palestinians in the shantytowns of Sabra and Shatilla following the forced departure of Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) forces from Beirut in September 1982. A report prepared by an Israeli investigation committee pointed him out as one of the Phalangist leaders involved in the massacres.

Mr Hubayqah does not deny his former alliance with the Israelis but denies any direct role in the Sabra and Shatila massacres. "In 1982, I was the chief of the intelligence Department of the Phalangist Party and as you know there is a difference between a security intelligence officer and a fighter," he said mockingly. "Furthermore, I was too busy handling another case which far more important than what was happening in Sabra and Shatila — the assassination of President (-elect) Bashir al-Jumayyil," he added. However, he conceded later that his department was "aware of what was going on in Sabra and Shatila" during the massacres and who was responsible.

Hubayqah refused to give more details saying that he would disclose all the facts at "the appropriate time."

Yet, he said, there was "a connivance" among the Phalangist Party and the Israelis and whoever was involved in the massacres."

"I think there was cooperation (on the part of the Phalangists)." he said. "But during that time I was too busy to take a stand, whether positive or negative on the subject, because I was too busy investigating (the assassination of Bashir al-Jumayyil) and the events in Sabra and Shatila were not that important to me so as to change my life or even to affect the course of the investigation."

According to PLO figures, around 3,000 Palestinians were killed in less than two days in the two refugee camps while Western reports estimated the victims at around 1,000.

Whether Hubayqah was directly involved in the massacres or not, and despite the fact that he has quit the Phalangist Party, he still maintains a hostile attitude towards the Palestinians in Lebanon. "I categorically reject any political or military Palestinian presence in Lebanon, particularly unorganised military presence and operations," he said.

Furthermore, he differs with his Syrian backers and his Lebanese allies in that he does not make any distinction among the various Palestinian factions. "For me there is no difference between (PLO Chairman Yasir) 'Arafat's Fatah or Fatah uprising (dissidents) or even the Palestinian National Salvation Front (PNSF). They are all the same and I have a principled position against their presence in Lebanon, whether that presence aims at strengthening their influence, their negotiating position or at using Lebanese territory as a springboard to carry out operations against Israel," Hubayqah said. [passage omitted]

Asked if his position contradicted the essence of the Damascus accord, which stresses the Arab identity of Lebanon and its alliance with the Arab world against Israel in support of the Palestinian people, Hubayqah said: "There is no contradiction and I believe I should be the first to fight if the Arab countries drew up a unified strategy against Israel."

"But my priority now is to reunify my country," he said. "What use can I be for the just cause of the Palestinian people, or for that matter, to the cause of the people of Uganda, if my country is divided?" he asked.

Pointing out that the Damascus accord stipulated the disbanding of all militias and, consequently, if "we are going to disband all Lebanese militias for the sake of reuniting our country, why would the Palestinian fighters be any exception," he asked.

Hubayqah denied reports that he was involved in the ongoing "camps war" between Amal and the Palestinians. "These are groundless reports spread by ("Lebanese Forces" commander Samir) Ja'ja' and Abu 'Ammar ('Arafat) just to create confusion and split the patriotic front," he said, referring to Amal, the PSP, the Lebanese Communist Party, the pro-Syrian Ba'thist Party and the Syrian Social National Party as "the patriotic front."

He described the "camps war" as "a by-product of the general Lebanese question that would never be solved unless a comprehensive solution is found for the original problem."

"Therefore I am not a party in it and I have no intention of taking sides on the ground," he said. When pressed whether he would eventually participate in the battle since he was against the PLO's military presence, he said: "I shall only participate in a battle when I am sure that such a military struggle would eventually lead to the creation of a strong Lebanese state in Lebanon and I do not think that taking sides in the 'camps war' would lead to such an end."

In his view, the "camps war" is "unlikely to come to an end but will expand."

The recent battles between the Palestinians and Amal have "instilled strong hostilities and a deep state of animosity between the Palestinians in general and the Shi'ites, regardless of their political beliefs," he said. "Therefore the main struggle should be aimed at finding a solution to the Lebanese question or else none of these ceasefire accords will last," he added.

Although he spends most of his time in the Syrian capital, except for his frequent visits to his followers in the Al-biqa' Valley, Hubayqah is not taking part in mediation talks to end the camps war. In fact he sounds almost apathetic and definitely cynical when he discusses it, although he often confers with other Lebanese leaders in the posh Sheraton Hotel where most of the negotiations are taking place. [passage omitted]

In fact, Hubayqah seems to be waiting in the shadows like a hawk not for the results of the bloody fighting but on how the struggle between the Palestinians and Amal, and in particular, how the Syrian opposition to the return of 'Arafat loyalists to Lebanon, would affect the ongoing Saudi and Lebanese mediation efforts to achieve a Lebanese-Syrian summit [passage omitted]

Hubayqah himself sounds confident of his position, but expresses considerable flexibility as far as Al-Jumayyil's opposition to the Damascus accord is concerned. "It is only natural, under the present circumstances, that some people support the pact while others oppose it," he said. "But everything can be discussed through dialogue. We know that the accord itself is not enough and should be modified, but it constitutes a prelude to a comprehensive solution and should be followed by many other steps.

"I hope that President al-Jumayyil would understand this through logic. Regardles of my opinion of him, Amin is the key to a solution because of his position as the president."

Asked if he thought Al-Jumayyil would respond positively to whatever Syria was offering as a basis for reconciliation, Hubayqah said: "Amin, in my opinion, is very selfish and is not the kind who would make sacrifces for his country. But it is his chance now to save Lebanon and himself before it is too late."

But Al-jumayyil is likely to face strong opposition from the Phalangist Party and more so from the Ja'ja'-controlled "Lebanese Forces" if he decided to give concessions to Syria and its Lebanese allies.

Differences betwen Al-Jumayyil and Ja'ja' culminated in a bloody confrontation last September when the "Lebanese Forces" assasssinated a top-ranking Lebanese Army officer in his bed as retaliation for the killing of two brothers in the militia at a military checkpoint in East Beirut.

In Hubayqah's view, the "biggest confrontation is yet to come" between the two. "Both men (Al-Jumayyil and Ja'ja') are competing for the presidency, and it is most likely that Amin would try to offer Ja'ja's head in return for reconciliation with Damascus and his seat"

Hubayqah views himself completely out of this competition since it will allow the Shi'ite Amal movement a better share and an upper hand in any future national dialogue or settlement. [passage omitted]

In Hubayqah's view, Al-Jumayyil represents a "political trend within the Maronite community which believes in an alliance with another sector to run the country." So far the Sunni Muslims have played this role, but analysts say Al-Jumayyil could opt for an alliance with Amal, as the representative of the mainstream Shi'ites, as part of a deal with Damascus. One analyst says that "the president has so far used the Palestinian card successfully to pressure Damascus but in the long run he would need a powerful Lebanese, not a Palestinian ally, since the Palestinians will only be frowned upon by Syria."

This analysis contradicts reports of an alliance between 'Arafat and Al-Jumayyil, but even the most ardent critics of 'Arafat concede that "it was a tactical and short-term alliance" or, more accurately "a temporary and tactical convergence of interests." According to Hubayqah, "there cannot possibly be a real alliance between 'Arafat and Al-Jumayyil."

"The problem in Lebanon has always been that any local party makes an alliance with a foreign force only to exert its hegemony on other sects," he said, "but experience has shown that the Lebanese were committing a grave mistake by using such alliances to dominate others while they could have used them to set up a strong unified state in Lebanon."

He said he did not oppose such alliances in principle and did not even differentiate between the framework for such strategies. In his view there are three political lines in Lebanon today: The first is the line which advocates the establishment of a Christian-dominated state in Lebanon. Ja'ja' represents this line "which had developed fast during a certain period but had reached the ceiling of its growth."

The second line is the one which advocates the establishment of an Islamic state along the lines of Iran and "this trend is growing fast."The third line is the "patriotic line" which seeks the establishment of a strong secular and democratic state in Lebanon.

"I am part of the third line, which is unfortunately the weakest in Lebanon."

In this aspect Hubayqah's assessment does not differ from the analysis of any leftist leader in Lebanon, but at times the former "Lebanese Forces" leader sounds as if he is not sure that his "allies" — co-signers of the Damascus pact — share the same goals. "The forces which belong to the patriotic line should meet to define its strategic goal; is it a secular state or Muslim state?" he asked in a clear reference to the Amal Movement.

His question, in fact, echoed the doubts that many secular Lebanese have over common intentions of the signatories of the Damascus accord. In private, some Lebanese leaders, particularly those who belong to pan-Arab nationalist or Marxist groups, concede that the PSP of Walid Junblatt will accept a practical settlement that could consolidate the de facto Druze canton in the Al-Shuf and 'Alayh mountains while they raise more doubts about Amal intentions in the south.

Ironically enough, most of the Lebanese parties, judging by contacts this correspondent made with them in Damascus, seemed to fear and resent Amal more than Palestinians. But they concede that Amal has become Syria's major ally in Lebanon and its confrontation with the PLO has enhanced its role, although its military failure could change the alliance.

Hubayqah's position is no exception in being cautious not to directly get involved in the "camps war" against the Palestinians because, like others in Lebanon, strengthening Amal is bound to have its repercussions. "For me, the result is all the same whether the ally is Palestinian or Israeli, progressive or reactionary," Hubayqah explains.

"The Lebanese parties should be evaluated by their relation to their country, not by their position on the Palestinian matter."

Throughout the interview Hubayqah kept repeating that he "did not suffer from the Palestinian complex" and that he did not mind voicing his ideas clearly. The young leader is apparently very aware of his reputation as an opponent of the Palestinians and as a man who from time to time, throws rather extremely hostile remarks as if to test reactions of the listeners. For example, he jokes that he was taking "a stroll in Sabra and Shatila the other day" and then watches the listeners reaction.

He expressed frustration that people and the press "cannot understand that Elie Hubayqah has actually changed and was struggling for a patriotic and secular state in Lebanon."

The turning point in his political thought, in his own words, was in 1982, when he "realised that the Phalangist alliance with Israel had brought destruction for Lebanon just as the alliance between the Palestinians and the leftists in the 70s brought destruction and more divisions to Lebanon." But in all cases where such alliances existed, including the close Phalangist-French alliance, "there was chance for the new factor to break the status quo and for the good of a united Lebanon."

Hubayqah's view of the Israelis and the Palestinians "as external power or allies" again contradicts the spirit of the tripartite Damascus accord which stresses Lebanon's adherence to all pan-Arab resolutions.

"It is not true. I do believe that Israel is a threat to Lebanon. . . . In terms of its effect on Lebanon the experiences of the Lebanese and the Palestinians were the same," he explains.

Despite Hubayqah's well-known controversial views, his "leftist" Lebanese allies' main emphasis seems to be on his signature of the Damascus pact, which, in their view, "constituted the first time ever that a Phalangist agreed in writing to end the Maronites' hegemony over the Lebanese Government."

According to Lebanese analysts Hubayqah's breakaway has altered the balance of power "in favour of the left and has created the most serious rift within Phalangist movement."

And above all, Hubayqah is now an ally and strongly backed by Damascus, which, in the view of all the Lebanese parties, "is the catalyst which could reunify a divided country."

"We came to Damascus because it is the main regional power and that could act as a catalyst to reunify Lebanon," Hubayqah said.

SLA's Lahd on Border Zone, Amal Support

JN011020 Marj 'Uyun Lebanon Voice of Hope in Arabic 0600 GMT 1 Jan 87

[Text] On the occasion of the new year, Staff Major General Antoine Lahd, commander of the South Lebanese Army [SLA], has directed a special greeting to the border zone and the Jazzin area, both of which have maintained coexistence among all sects and have also managed, despite the deteriorating economic situation, to stand fast and continue their activities. He hoped that the remaining Lebanese areas will follow the example of these two areas. He also directed a greeting to the SLA — officers, non-commissioned officers, and personnel — and hailed the efforts they exerted to maintain security in the border zone and the Jazzin area. He called on them to have a stronger determination in the new year, urged them to do everything necessary to make citizens comfortable, and to be a good example for other forces in the Lebanese areas. He also called on them to shake hands with everyone who loves peace and to strike with an iron fist at everyone who tampers with security.

Staff Maj Gen Lahd asserted that he is against any assistance extended by the Lebanese to the aliens in Lebanon. He also asserted that he stands by Amal in its war with the Palestinians because the Amal Movement fighters are, after all, Lebanese and a mutual understanding with them is possible in the future, whereas there is no way for a mutual understanding with the armed aliens who covet Lebanese land. This was conveyed in a statement Staff Maj Gen Lahd gave to Middle East television. Maj Gen Lahd noted that if the Palestinians and Hizballah manage to take control of part of southern Lebanon, then this may affect the situation in the border zone. He emphasized, however, that the SLA is ready for all possibilities and is lying in wait for any aggressor.

Replying to a question, Lahd said the SLA's declared and consistent policy is to have open doors to all Lebanese groups of various sects. He said: We are waiting for others to contact us and we are ready for this if Lebanon's interest is sought. On the attacks against the UNIFIL troops, Lahd said the relationship between the SLA and UNIFIL is good and is better than ever before. He pointed out that there are groups which launch attacks and reject the UNIFIL's presence. Most probably, he said, these groups attribute the attacks to the SLA. He also asserted that investigations in this regard have confirmed the aggressor.

Maj Gen Lahd welcomed UNIFIL's presence in the south. He pointed out that if UNIFIL wants to withdraw, then it is up to it and this will not affect the situation in the border zone.

In a statement to the Voice of the South radio, Maj Gen Lahd reaffirmed that any hand that harms Jazzin will be cut off. He noted that the situation in Jazzin is stable, just like the situation in the border zone, and that there is no danger to Jazzin except in the minds of those who fish in muddy water. He pointed out that the media's psychological campaign against Jazzin followed the failure to attack it and undermine its morale.

Assessing last year's events, Lahd said: 1986 was the worst year for all Lebanese, even worse than 1976, particularly on the security and economic levels. During the year, he added, the Lebanese will was paralyzed and the Lebanese people lost both hope for the future and confidence in their leaders. He hoped that during the next year the key figures in Lebanon will work out of their awareness of Lebanese interest and ignore their differences, their personal interests, and the interests of external groups. He also hoped that they will work only for the sake of Lebanese interests; otherwise, he added, we would say goodbye Lebanon. Last year's procedures [Al-Namat] should be changed and a new plan must be drawn up to save Lebanon, he said.

Syria's Kan'an Cited on 'Fundamentalist Plot'

NC011514 Paris AFP in English 1501 GMT 1 Jan 87

[Text] Beirut, Jan 1 (AFP) — Syria has foiled a joint PLO and Sunni Moslem fundamentalist New Year's Eve plot intended to wrest control of the north Lebanese port of Tripoli from Syria, the daily *Al-Nahar* said Thursday.

It carried an interview with the chief of Syrian military intelligence in Lebanon, General Ghazi Kan'an, who said the plot had been "nipped in the bud".

The general said the plot had been planned by fundamentalists with the help of Palestinians loyal to Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) leader Yasir 'Arafat in the south Lebanese town of Sidon.

He said fundamentalists planned a simultaneous attack on Syrian positions throughout the town on New Year's Eve.

The general said the plot was revealed by fundamentalist leader Shaykh Hashim Minqarah, who was arrested last Friday during Syrian search operations in the fundamentalist districts of Tripoli.

Between 100 and 400 people were reportedly killed in the operations, which came after fierce fighting between fundamentalists and Syrian soldiers on December 19.

The general said another fundamentalist leader, Kan'an Naji, had taken shelter in Sidon, a pro-'Arafat stronghold, although he

did not produce proof of liaison between Mr. Naji and 'Arafat supporters.

General Kan'an told the paper: "Plots will continue to explode throughout Lebanon as long as Sidon remains an abscess betraying the 'Arafatist cancer."

The general said Syria and pro-Syrian Lebanese political parties would "try to remedy the situation in Sidon." He also said search operations in Tripoli and what observers called a manhunt in the mountains of northern Lebanon had "almost finished".

Tripoli's fundamentalists are Sunni Moslems with deep antipathy for Syria's Alawite leaders, who are more closely related to the Shi'ites.

Press reports said some 60 of Shaykh Minqara's supporters had been arrested with him, but that most had been released.

Hospital sources said the Syrian crackdown had hit hardest in the Bab al-Tabbanah district, the fundamentalists' stronghold in Tripoli, where 100 people had been killed.

Lebanese Moslems in France said some 400 people had been killed and buried in mass graves in a "massacre" in the district between December 19 and December 21.

Fatah Release of 10 Amal Detainees Reported
NC311318 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1230 GMT 31 Dec 86

[Excerpts] The Fatah movement released 10 Amal fighters at one of its posts in Al-Miyah Wa Miyah at noon today. The fighters were captured during clashes in Maghdushah 40 days ago. [passage omitted]

The 10 freed people and their relatives went to the home of Mustafa Sa'd, secretary general of the Nasirite Popular Organization, who received them in the presence of Muhammad Salih, the Amal official for the Sidon district. [passage omitted]

Salih thanked Mustafa Sa'd for his efforts to attain the release of the detainees and expressed hope that such endeavors to surmount our mutual crisis will continue. He added: For our part, we will release some Palestinian brothers this afternoon.

Amal Reportedly Reciprocates
NC010739 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 1 Jan 87

[Excerpt] In Sidon yesterday, Fatah and the Amal Movement exchanged detainees as part of the efforts being made to calm the situation in the Palestinian camps. The Fatah Movement released 10 Amal detainees yesterday morning. [passage omitted] The Amal Movement released seven Palestinian detainees last night. [passage omitted]

5 Others Reported Released
NC312036 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 31 Dec 86

[Excerpt] The Amal Movement has freed five of its detainees. The men are members of the Lebanese Forces, and their release, ordered by Amal leader Nabih Birri, was witnessed today by Bishop Spiridhon Khuri, head of the Zahlah diocese of the Greek Orthodox Church, and by Syrian officers, Lebanese security officials, and personnel from Amal and the Lebanese Forces. [passage omitted]

Amal Denies Release
NC311745 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 31 Dec 86

[Text] An official source in the Amal Movement has denied a report carried by AFP today claiming that Amal freed five Christians in Northern Zahlah. He said that another AFP story on Fatah's release of 10 Amal members in Sidon was also incorrect.

Israelis Release 2 Detained Sailors 31 Dec
NC311220 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 31 Dec 86

[Text] The Israeli occupation forces this morning released 'Abd al-Hakim Zaynah, captain of the ship *(Monte Roro)*, and sailor Muhammad al-Humsi, two Lebanese citizens from Tripoli. The occupation forces arrested them 20 days ago after detaining their ship for several days and searching it thoroughly. The International Red Cross took the two sailors from Ra's al-Naqurah to Tyre, where they are still in the care of the Red Cross.

Syrian Patrol Attacked; Bombs Injure 5
NC311828 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1645 GMT 31 Dec 86

[Excerpts] The National Liberation Units have claimed responsibility for an attack on a patrol drawn from Syrian intelligence and its special forces in Al-Rawshah near the Le Cheval nightclub. The group said that all the members of the patrol, riding in two Peugeot station wagons, were either killed or wounded. The operation was in response to Syria's acts of aggression against residents of Tripoli and the North. [passage omitted]

In West Beirut, and as part of the series of bombings directed at the Amal Movement in the past few weeks, a bomb went off in Zuqaq al-Balat at 1810 today. A second bomb was set off on Salim Salam Street in Al-Musaytibah near an Amal center at 1815. The resulting blast wounded left two Amal members. The Beirut Martyrs Forces organization has contacted us and announced that it was behind the two explosions.

A bomb went off in front of the Commodore Center near the Commodore Hotel at 1805. Security sources said the explosion injured three people and caused extensive damage. The bomb was said to have been under a civilian car parked near the building.

Al-Asad Congratulates Sudan's Al-Mirghani

JN311519 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1357 GMT 31 Dec 86

[Text] Damascus, 31 Dec (SANA) — President Hafiz al-Asad has sent a congratulatory cable to Sudanese State Council Chairman Ahmad 'Ali al-Mirghani on the anniversary of Sudan's independence. In his cable, President al-Asad expressed his sincerest congratulations and best wishes to Chairman al-Mirghani and the fraternal Sudanese people. He also expressed confidence in the continued development of bilateral relations for the benefit of the Syria and Sudanese peoples and in service of the Arab nation's causes.

Al-Asad Cables Congratulations to Castro

JN311508 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1355 GMT 31 Dec 86

[Text] Damascus, 31 Dec (SANA) — President Hafiz al-Asad has sent a congratulatory cable to Cuban President Fidel Castro on Cuba's national day marking the anniversary of the liberation of the country. In his cable, President al-Asad expressed in his name and on the behalf of the Syrian Arab people his sincerest congratulations and best wishes to President Castro and the friendly Cuban people. He also emphasized the strength of the militant ties binding Syria and Cuba and expressed confidence in the continued development of bilateral ties of friendship and cooperation.

Assembly Approves Draft Laws, Adjourns

JN310959 Damascus Television Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 30 Dec 86

[Excerpts] During a session today chaired by speaker Mahmud al-Zu'bi and attended by some ministers, the People's Assembly discussed several committee reports on draft laws. Following the discussions, the Assembly approved a draft law regarding the ratification of the air transport agreement between Syria and the PDRY. Transport Minister Yusuf al-Ahmad participated in thediscussion. The Assembly also approved the draft law regarding the ratification of two agreements on the third and fourth automatic loans signed between Syria and the Arab Monetary Fund, the draft law extending the provisions of Law No 45 [as heard] on participation in the war effort until the end of 1987, and the draft law amending Legislative Decree No 46 for 1977 regarding the sentences passed by the economic security court. [passage omitted]

The Assembly speaker then announced the end of the third ordinary session and adjourned meetings until 1800 on 15 February, which will be the beginning of the Assembly's fourth ordinary session.

Presidential Law Amends Provincial Name

JN310958 Damascus Television Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 30 Dec 86

[Text] President Hafiz al-Asad has issued Law No 45 for 1986, which was approved by the People's Assembly during its session on 28 December 1986, on the name designation for the Province of Damascus and the Province of the Damascus rural area. The following is the text of the law:

Law No 45

The president of the Republic, in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution and the People's Assembly approval during its session on 28 December 1986, decrees the following:

Article 1: The name designation for the Governorate of the city of Damascus shall be amended to become the Province of Damascus wherever mentioned in existing laws, regulations, and decrees.

Article 2: The name designation for the Province of Damascus shall be amended to become the Province of the Damascus rural area wherever mentioned in existing laws, regulations, and decrees.

Article 3: This law shall be published in the official gazette.

[Dated] Damascus, 30 December 1986

[Signed] Hafiz al-Asad, president of the Republic

Compromise Solution Possible to Peretz 'Crisis'
TA021135 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 2 Jan 87

[Text] A solution may now be in sight to the government crisis sparked by Interior Minister Yitzhaq Peretz's letter of resignation. Rabbi Peretz's Shas Party is now apparently ready to agree to the deletion of the nationality-religion category from future Israeli identity cards. This would enable Rabbi Peretz as interior minister to sign Shoshana Miller's [converted to Judaism by Reform rabbi in the U.S.] identity card without implying anything about her religious status.

Peretz had tendered his resignation, saying he would not be able to confirm as Jewish a person converted in a Reform ceremony. The new arrangement would enable him to stay on in the Interior Ministry without compromising his principles. But there is a catch. He has referred the proposal, together with several others, to the Council of Torah Sages [Shas Party rabbinical council], and formally, at least, it is they who will decide whether Peretz can continue in the government and whether Shas can remain part of the coalition.

Shamir on Prisoner Release, Peretz Resignation
TA312108 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2100 GMT 31 Dec 86

[Text] Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir reacted this evening to reports that British envoy Terry Waite is now dealing with the release of an Israeli held prisoner in Lebanon. Shamir said: I do not want to make any remark. This man, Shamir noted, prefers to work in secret ways, and I do not want to do anything that might harm his work. Mr Shamir made these remarks in a conference of the international organization of Jewish students in Jerusalem tonight.

Referring to the resignation of Interior Minister Yitzhaq Peretz, Mr Shamir said this was a partial crisis and did not think it would lead to a government crisis. Nevertheless, Shamir pointed out that a solution must be sought to the problem. Mr Shamir's remarks were reported by the English program correspondent, Jeff Black.

Views Economy, Syria, Lavi
TA021327 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1300 GMT 2 Jan 87

[Text] Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir says that at present we should concentrate on economic issues because next year will be an election year and the bank shares are due to be redeemed. Our political correspondent 'Oded Ben-'Ami reports that Shamir made these remarks to leaders of the British Jewish community.

Mr Shamir believes that despite the danger Syria poses for us, Damascus will not attack Israel by itself. Regarding the Lavi he said this is a national project that must not be stopped.

Rabin Foresees No Breakthrough in Murphy Visit
TA021141 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 2 Jan 87 p 3

[Report by political correspondent Dalya Shehori]

[Text] Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin does not believe that the upcoming trip to this region of U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy, who is scheduled to arrive in Israel on 8 January, will lead to a political breakthrough. Although the tour will include a review of the political situation, it is mainly designed to restore the credibility and stature of the United States in the Arab countries, especially those involved in the peace process, which were severely affected as a result of the disclosures on the U.S.-Iranian arms deals. As is known, Jordan and Egypt support Iraq.

In a meeting with political correspondents on Wednesday, the defense minister said as part of the effort to heighten U.S. credibility, and in anticipation of the Egyptian president's upcoming visit in Washington, Murphy will also try to work toward promoting the peace process. However, in Rabin's opinion, Murphy does not have any new cards up his sleeve. Rabin added that the United States is also unable to bridge the gap between Jordan and the PLO and, in his opinion, Egypt has also failed in this mission.

Rabin added that the upcoming extention of UNIFIL's mandate in Lebanon would probably come up in the talks with Murphy. The United States will want to extend it by another 6 months; The mandate has twice previously been extended for 3 months each time.

Rabin reiterated Israel's position in this context: We are not asking any country to send troops or forces to UNIFIL to watch over Israel's security, Israel does not need foreign soldiers to protect it. Neither are we urging the expulsion of UNIFIL, but we will not agree to have UNIFIL redeploy southward.

Rabin said he could not foresee the formation of a Palestinian delegation at the moment. The majority in the territories, he said, supports the PLO's position although there is a small group which places more emphasis on negotiations as being preferrable over terrorism. As far as Israel is concerned, Rabin said, we must work for security, fight terrorism, promote peace, and improve the quality of life of the inhabitants of the territories.

Referring to the situation in the territories, the defense minister said that 100 workers of the Civilian Administration were replaced by local residents last year. He added that Jordan currently pays the salaries of all the teachers in the West Bank. Exports from the West Bank to Jordan and exports of citrus fruit from Gaza to Egypt enjoy numerous privileges. The defense minister pointed out that Qupat Holim Le'umit [sick fund] had opened several branches in the territories.

Rabin disclosed that overall Israeli investments in the territories currently represents only 5 percent of the state budget, compared with 20 percent in 1984. Israel's revenues from exports to the

territories amount to $500 million a year. In contrast, Israel's imports from the territories amount to a mere $130 million a year.

Referring to Jewish settlement in the territories, Rabin said he saw no reason for establishing industries in the territories at a time when Israeli settlement is on the verge of a crisis.

Speaking about peace with Egypt, the defense minister said that the peace process had lived up to all the expectations in terms of security, even during the time of the war in Lebanon.

Tamir, Mubarak Said To Have Met on Peace Process

TA010940 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 1 Jan 87 p 1

[Report by political correspondent Yosi Melman]

[Text] Foreign Ministry Director General Avraham Tamir met on Tuesday [30 December] with Egyptian President Husni Mubarak in Cairo. This has been disclosed to *Davar* by a source close to Avraham Tamir.

The fact of the meeting was kept secret at the Egyptian president's request. During the visit and at the end of it, it was only reported that the Foreign Ministry director general conferred with Egyptian Foreign Minister 'Ismet 'Abd al-Majid. Director General Avraham Tamir last night denied that the meeting with President Mubarak took place, but the *Davar* correspondent stresses that it did indeed occur. The talk with the Egyptian president lasted for more than an hour, during which President Mubarak reported on his meeting the day before with King Husayn in Al-'Aqabah.

Central to the meeting were the chances of a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation being formed and the convening of an international conference on Middle East peace. Yesterday Avraham Tamir reported on his talks in Cairo to Foreign Minister Shim'on Peres and Minister 'Ezer Weizman. In his opinion, the chances of advancing the peace process are good. During the visit Avraham Tamir discussed with his Egyptian hosts the possibility that Foreign Minister Shim'on Peres would visit Egypt in February, but a date for the visit has still not been set yet.

Explanation to Italy on Vanunu 'Unsatisfactory'

TA011000 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 1 Jan 87 p 1

[Report by political correspondent Yosi Melman]

[Text] The Italian Government does not accept the Israeli Government's explanation of how Mordekhay Vanunu was brought to Israel.

This emerges from a cable the Foreign Ministry in Jerusalem received from the Israeli Embassy in Rome and is contrary to the impression that prevailed till now.

The cable is based on a classified briefing by senior officials in the Italian Foreign Affairs Ministry. It turns out that the Italian Government regards Israel's clarifications as only a partial explanation, which is unsatisfactory.

However, the government in Rome does not plan to take additional steps at this stage, and is awaiting the conclusion of the investigation being conducted by a special investigating judge. In the briefing the Italian Foreign Affairs Ministry officials nevertheless stressed the friendly relations between the two countries.

Former NSC Official Denies Talk of Aid to Contras

TA010925 Tel Aviv HADASHOT in Hebrew 1 Jan 87 p 2

[Report by Ilan Kfir]

[Excerpt] Michael (Ladin), formerly a senior member of the U.S. National Security Council [NSC], disclosed in a talk with *Hadashot* last night that he was the third person present at the joint luncheon with former Foreign Ministry Director General David Kimche and Colonel Oliver North of the NSC, held in November 1985 in Washington.

In a telephone conversation from Washington (Ladin) said: "During this luncheon, the issue of any assistance to the contra underground in Nicaragua did not arise. Kimche did not suggest to North or to anyone else that Israel assist in the transfer of funds to the contras. This matter did not arise at all."

(Ladin) was surprised by the reports on the subject and categorically denied the reports claiming that during the period in which he acted on behalf of the U.S. Administration in the matter of arms to Iran there was talk of transferring assistance and money to the contras. [passage omitted]

Lavi Flight Not in Anticipation of Zakheim Visit

TA311520 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 31 Dec 86

[Text] Menahem 'Eyni, the Lavi project manager in the Defense Ministry, has denied that the Lavi's flight today was conducted in anticipation of Dov Zakheim's arrival. The U.S. deputy secretary of defense is expected to bring suggestions for alternatives to the Lavi. 'Eyni claims that these alternatives would not be able to provide technological answers to Israel's needs. He told our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal that he does not believe the alternatives would be cheaper than the Lavi.

'Overhaul' Planned for Propaganda Efforts Abroad

TA020839 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 2 Jan 87 p 1

[Report by diplomatic correspondent Benny Morris]

[Text] A thorough overhaul of Israel's propaganda efforts aborad is now in the works, with the new material in preparation highlighting a soft line of the Palestinian problem.

While stress will be place on Israel's decades-long struggle for peace, the new formulations of Israel's position will include recognition of "the legitimate rights" of the Palestinians (a

phrase from the Camp David agreements); recognition of the existence of a "Palestinian people" (as enunciated by former prime minister Peres); and readiness to participate in, or cooperate with, an "international forum" for Middle East peace.

The new publications are expected to cull "moderate" phrases from past government and prime ministerial pronouncements rather than to cut new ground, well-placed sources in Jerusalem said yesterday.

The intention, according to these sources, will be to accentuate "the positive" in the Israeli experience and attitudes, rather than the "negative and anti-peace factors in the Arab world." The overhauled Israeli information efforts, "moving from the defensive to the offensive," will stress the "democratic nature of Israel" and the achievements of Israeli society.

The efforts, it is understood, will see a shift away from the automatic and traditional frontal assault on the Palestine Liberation Organisation. This will perhaps pave the way for a possible change of attitude towards the PLO, should it, in turn, change its attitude towards Israel, terrorism, and UN Security Council resolution 242. The PLO will no longer be portrayed as the primary and mortal threat to Israel's existence.

The order to stop disseminating annotated copies of the Palestine National Covenant, explaining that the document's thrust is the destruction of Israel, perhaps should be viewed in this light, although Foreign Ministry director-general for foreign affairs Yosi Beilin has been careful in the past few days to publicly emphasize that his order was aimed at halting "this free Israeli publicity for the PLO and its policies."

Israeli diplomats will nevertheless continue to identify the PLO with "terrorism," when appropriate." [no open quotation marks as published] But the overhauled information campaign will stress that Syria rather than the PLO poses a threat to Israel's existence.

The ministry's information division head, deputy director-general Dov Shmorak, has just been replaced by Colette Avital.

Disturbances Occur on Fatah Anniversary

Curfew in W. Bank Camp

TA011517 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 1 Jan 87

[Text] The security forces have imposed a curfew on the Balatah refugee camp after local residents tried to stage a demonstration to mark the anniversary of the establishment of Fatah. The security forces dispersed the demonstrators with tear gas and rubber bullets.

Our correspondent Arye Gus reports that the window of an Israeli minibus was shattered when an empty bottle was thrown at it, but there were no casualties. Earlier a Border Police patrol in the city was pelted with stones. In both cases the perpetrators were caught.

Strike in E. Jerusalem

TA010821 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0800 GMT 1 Jan 87

[Text] A partial commercial strike is in effect in East Jerusalem this morning. Our correspondent Arye Gus reports that the strike aims to mark the anniversary of the establishment of Fatah.

Our correspondent also reports that the Military Government has set up roadblocks on the outskirts of the Al-Najah University in Nabulus in order to prevent disturbances.

6 SLA Soldiers Killed in Battle With Hizballah

TA021412 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 2 Jan 87

[Text] Six Southern Lebanese Army [SLA] soldiers were killed and two others were wounded when dozens of terrorists from the Shi'ite Hizballah organization attacked an SLA post in the central sector of the security strip in southern Lebanon this morning. Our correspondent Gabi Zohar reports that the battle at the SLA post lasted approximately half an hour; after that the terrorists retreated, apparently with two dead and perhaps even more.

UNIFIL sources said that the terrorists passed near a UNIFIL post, but the soldiers manning it did not intervene.

1986 Economic Report 'Disappointing'

TA010630 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 1 Jan 87 p 7

[Report by economics correspondent Avi Temkin]

[Text] Israel's economy stagnated in 1986, with no increase in productivity and higher unemployment went up. But this did not stop consumers from embarking on a buying spree that brought private spending very near the peak levels of 1983.

This disappointing picture emerges from national accounts estimates for last year published yesterday by the Central Bureau of Statistics.

The bureau figures show that there was virtually no increase in the country's output of goods and services in 1986. The gross domestic product meanwhile rose only 1 percent, compared with 2 percent in each of the three previous years. Productivity in the business sector did not rise at all in 1986, after increasing some 3 to 4 percent in 1985.

Despite the economy's sluggish growth, the standard of living surged. Private consumption went up by 12 percent in 1986, or 10 percent in per capita terms, the bureau said. Yet, despite the increase, the standard of living last year was still 2 percent below the record high, of 1983.

The figures released by the bureau showed that private spending in consumer durables and appliances rose 44 percent in 1986,

after falling by 3 percent in 1985 and 33 percent in 1984. The rise in durables spending included a rise of 61 percent in the purchase of appliances and of 46 percent in the purchase of new cars.

The bureau figures showed that the saving rate reached its lowest level in many years in 1986, as households used an increasing portion of their resources to finance consumption. The savings rate stood at 21 percent last year, compared with 24 percent in 1985 and 36 percent in 1984.

The bureau said investment in residential building declined a sharp 17 percent in 1986. This figure, which has been dropping since 1983, was at the end of the year 38 percent below its 1982 level.

According to the bureau estimates, the economy saved some $600 million last year due to the slump in oil prices. This helped it to offset a large increase in imports of some 15 percent over the 1985 levels. Nonetheless, the gap between imports and exports, excluding military imports, widened last year by $620m., to a total for the year of some $2.8 billion. But the overall excess of imports over exports remained stable, at some $4b., due to a marked drop in military imports last year.

The excess of imports was financed through increased aid from the U.S. This, together with grants from world Jewry, more than outweighed the trade deficit gap, leaving a surplus of over $1b. in Israel's balance-of-payments' current account.

Bureau officials said yesterday that some two-thirds of the increase in imports stemmed from developments in the tourism sector. Revenue from incoming tourists dropped $200m. from 1985, while Israelis increasing their travel spending an equivalent amount from the previous year.

LIBYA

Al-Qadhdhafi Receives Cable From GUNT Leader

NC010722 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 1 Jan 87

[Text] The brother leader of the revolution has received a cable from GUNT President Acheikh Ibn Oumar on the occasion of the new year. The text of the cable is as follows:

Brother leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Great 1 September Revolution: On the occasion of this new year, 1987, I wish to convey to you personally and to the glorious Libyan Arab people heartfelt congratulations and the most blessed greetings. Brother leader, the past year has witnessed the gravest events of the age. These were represented by two incidents in particular: The first was the abortive barbaric and indiscriminate attack launched by U.S. aircraft against your defenseless house; and the second was your famous speech in Harare, the capital of Zimbabwe, which was applauded by hundreds of millions of the sons of the world who were expressing their feelings and emotions.

As far as we in Chad are concerned, this year witnessed a serious imperialist escalation represented by direct French-U.S. intervention which seeks to annihilate our struggling people. Brother leader, our faith in the one soil, our struggle in the one trench, and our endeavors for the sake of a common objective are the guarantee for the continuation of our holy struggle against imperialism, Zionism, colonialism, and reaction. We will proceed forward, and the revolutionary struggle will continue.

[Signed] GUNT President Acheikh Ibn Oumar.

MAURITANIA

CMSN Appoints New Minister of Civil Service

LD010245 Nouakchott Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 31 Dec 86

[Text] According to a decree issued today, the Command of the CMSN announced that Lieutenant Colonel (Mohamed Mahmoud Ould Deh) had been appointed minister of civil service, labor, youth, and sports.

MOROCCO

Saudi Crown Prince Arrives on Official Visit

LD302032 Rabat MAP in Arabic 1745 GMT 30 Dec 86

[Excerpt] Rabat, 30 Dec (MAP) — Saudi Crown Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz arrived in Rabat this afternoon on a 4-day official visit to Morocco at the invitation of Moroccan Crown Prince Sidi Mohamed. This visit is in response to the official visit paid by the Moroccan crown prince to Saudi Arabia last year. [passage omitted]

Visits Air Base

LD011338 Rabat MAP in English 1200 GMT 1 Jan 87

[Text] Rabat Jan 1 (MAP) — Saudi Crown Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, deputy premier and commander of the National Guard, accompanied by Moroccan Crown Prince Sidi Mohamed, arrived Wednesday afternoon in the town of Sidi Slimane, north east of Rabat, as part of his official visit to Morocco made at the invitation of the Moroccan crown prince.

The Saudi and the Moroccan crown princes and the delegations accompanying them were welcomed by the Kenitra province Governor Mohamed Guerraoui as well as the pasha of Sidi Slimane, the members of the Municipal Council and other civil and military officials.

The two princes paid afterward a visit to the fifth air base of the Royal Armed Forces where they were welcomed by Gen Mohamed Kabbaj, general inspector of the Royal Air Forces and by the base commander Col Mohamed Sellak.

Col Sellak delivered an address on the organization of the base before the two princes visited the base's airplanes hangars, its workshops and training centers as well as the maintenance, revision and mechanical installations.

Attends Dinner

LD311405 Rabat MAP in English 1200 GMT 31 Dec 86

[Text] Rabat, Dec 31 (MAP) — Moroccan Crown Prince Sidi Mohamed Tuesday night hosted a dinner banquet at the guests palace of Rabat in the honour of Saudi Crown Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, deputy premier and commander of the National Guard. The dinner was attended by Prince Moulay Rachid and Prince Moulay Hicham.

The dinner was also attended by Moroccan Premier Azeddine Laraki, Speaker of the House of Representatives Ahmed Osman and several members of the Moroccan Cabinet as well as advisers to the king.

The Saudi prince arrived here Tuesday afternoon for a few day official visit at the invitation of the Moroccan crown prince.

In a statement to the Jeddah-based *Al-Bilad* published Tuesday, Moroccan Minister of Foreign Affairs Abdellatif Filali hailed the Saudi crown prince's visit to Morocco and described the relations between Morocco and Saudi Arabia as "strong and examplary in various areas."

He also said the visit to Morocco of Prince 'Abdallah falls within the framework of mutual visits between the two countries' officials. Filali said the visit is important, for the Saudi crown prince will have talks with Moroccan officials in view of the upcoming Islamic summit due to be held on January 26 in Kuwait.

As to Moroccan Ambassador to Saudi Arabia Dr Ahmed Ramzi, he said Prince 'Abdallah's visit to Morocco comes in response to a recent visit of Moroccan crown prince to Saudi Arabia. Dr Ramzi added the two countries are exerting efforts to close Arab

and Islamic ranks.

Interviewed on Relations

LD012345 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 1 Jan 87

["Text" of MAP interview with Saudi Crown Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz; date and place not given — read by announcer]

[Text] Question: Moroccan-Saudi relations have always been characterized by understanding, amity, and fraternity. To what extent will the visit of your royal highness contribute to the consolidation of these relations?

Answer: Undoubtedly you know that my visit is in response to the visit which my brother, his royal highness the crown prince of the sister Kingdom of Morocco made to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. You were right when you said that Saudi-Moroccan relations have always been characterized by understanding, amity, and fraternity. However, I want to add to what you have said: What lies between the two kingdoms has gone beyond understanding to total agreement, amity, closeness, and fraternity is confirmed by cooperation in good times and bad. Therefore, there is no longer a role for protocol, as relations between us are strong, and they are not based on circumstance or interest; rather they are based on fraternity. Therefore, they are not liable to severance, a split, or a loosening.

Question: The visit of your royal highness to Morocco comes in difficult circumstances, characterized by the aggravation of Arab differences. As is known, Saudi Arabia is exerting a thankful effort toward narrowing Arab points of view in order to bring back Arab solidarity. Can you talk to us about the results of this effort?

Answer: Some may say that what you have said about the aggravation of differences has made the Arab world disintegrate, with no links among its countries and no integration among its peoples, and no understanding among its leaders. Others may say that the Arab world is sailing in a current against or even hostile to history, and that what in the past was spoiled by ideological solidarity is now being spoiled by sectarian solidarity. Some might even say that the situation facing the Arabs today is not much different from their situation when they were in Andalusia in the era of the princelings. They may say all this and talk about it, but when we inquire into the circumstances and the events, and contemplate the law of history and its course, we soon realize the falsity of such claims and find out their rotteness.

Suffice it to prove the soundness of what I am saying is the mentioning of the escalating confinement of materialism in all its forms and ideologies and this blessed return to the origin and the source. Therefore, what others see as negatives is not the outcome of haphazardness or escapism; rather a result of restraint and boldness. This a familiar matter when a nation awakes and returns to its message. From the premise of this optimism, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia worked in the past, and works today, under the leadership of the custodian of the two holy places, to narrow views among Arab leaders in order to make solidarity the vehicle for the confirmation of existence with the unity of will and action.

When Saudi Arabia adopted solidarity as an axis for its Arab and Islamic policy, it had not set out from a vacuum. The peoples of the Arab and the Islamic nation are not only in solidarity; rather there is a collective understanding which unites the aspirations and ambitions of its sons. Therefore I can say that all the differences that exist are nothing but marginal differences; there is not even one major issue on which the Arab leaders disagree. I believe that any differences are in essence differences in dispositions, and not differences concerning goals or policy lines. From here stems the deep optimism of Saudi Arabia; its optimism is that the procession, no matter how many times it stumbles or is obstructed, will not leave or deviate from its objective. We will not tire or despair from calling or working for solidarity; we will always work for solidarity among the Arabs. There is no other instrument of hope than action.

Question: The Palestinian camps in Lebanon have been under siege for several months. What is the role being played by Saudi Arabia to end the fighting around the camps?

Answer: For Saudia Arabia the Palestinian cause continues to be the main cause of its Arab, Islamic, and international policy. There is no other cause which has received the attention of the late King 'Abd al-'Aziz, and his sons after him, more than the cause of Palestine. Undoubtedly the Palestine problem is the cause of a people, before being one of land. And if there is one who believes that the recovery of the land is subject to the liquidation of Palestinian people, this belief is not merely a coincidence and the objective of Israel; rather it is an agreement par-excellence.

How can we evaluate, justify, or explain the simultaneous Israeli air and sea raids on the Palestinian camps and what is happening around the camps in Beirut and Al-Rashidiyah: the killing, shelling, and destruction. Are they simultaneous acts or agreement? There is no doubt that the siege around the camps and the haphazard shelling does not distinguish between a man and a woman, an old man or a child, an armed man and an unarmed man, and prevents medicine, food, and water from reaching even children, the sick and the wounded. It is a crime no less ugly and shocking than the battle of Karbala, which has not only become a symbol for martyrdom but has become a symbol for the one who does not fear censure, or commits a sin, and does all that is banned by God.

The siege and the fighting taking place today not only oppose the most basic conventions; they are contrary to the axioms of the laws of heaven, let alone the ethics of honor or sagacity. I do not expose a secret when I say that the custodian of the two holy places has been making every effort with all sides to end these bloody calamities. Let all those who wish to know that it is only the weak and ignorant who are misled by the extraordinary circumstances. But these circumstances do not frighten the strong and wise; rather, it kindles the flame of revenge in their chests. In the end he will, by virtue of the nature of things, be able either to forgive or take his revenge; but rarely is revenge forgiven.

Question: Toward the end of January the Islamic summit conference will be held in Kuwait. Does the kingdom of Saudi Arabia have any particular proposals to make to this conference in order to consolidate Islamic solidarity?

Answer: There is no doubt that the Kingdom will spare no effort to consolidate Islamic solidarity. Solidarity is not only the axis of its Arab policy; rather it is also the axis of its Islamic solidarity. The Kingdom is an Islamic state, constitutionally and by law, a matter which makes it strive to develop solidarity among Muslims into a confederation [ittihad] or unity [wahdah]. Islam is a religion of unification and unity. It melts nationalities in its melting pot and melts all Muslims in one nation. Therefore, every effort exerted by the Kingdom at Islamic summit conference or outside them is aimed at the consolidation of Islamic solidarity as a stage toward the achievement of the unity of the ranks, objectives, and entity of Muslims. The jihad of our brothers in \fghanistan is the best incentive toward this objective.

Question: The Iraqi-Iranian war has witnessed a dangerous escalation with last week's wide-scale attack by the Iranian forces on Iraqi soil. How does the Kingdom view this conflict, which threatens the security of the region?
Answer: It is tormenting that the war between the two Muslim sister countries of Iraq and Iran is purely a war of attrition, that is a suicidal war. It has not only destroyed all that existed; it has now begun to destroy the capabilities of what might be created, let alone destroying thousands of villages and killing, wounding, and disfiguring tens of thousands of people, and displacing millions of people from the fighting zones.

The truth is that there was not a single reason for its outbreak or continuation. The Islamic countries, in addition to the United Nations, have tried in vain to end this war. His Excellency President Saddam Husayn responded to the Islamic mediation and the United Nations appeal, and we are confident that the brothers in Iran will in the end respond to the voice of tortured mankind. They are the first to know that the logic of history is not that of force, and that the adoption of principles is an operation of absorption and not impregnation. Undoubtedly they know that the superpowers are watching what is happening with open eyes. Therefore, the doors of the region are open for every eventuality.

Question: Some oil (?industry) sources have said that some OPEC members, including Saudi Arabia, intend to raise their prices on 1 February 1987, in accordance with the agreement reached in Geneva. Does Saudi Arabia intend to raise the price of its oil?
Answer: The Kingdom is among the signatories to that agreement; it played a major role in its realization. Therefore, as is its custom with regard to every agreement it signs, it will implement it accurately and sincerely.

SUDAN

Al-Mahdi Announces Siege of Bor Broken

JN011547 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1422 GMT 1 Jan 87

[Text] Khartoum, 1 Jan (SUNA) — In a statement today, Prime Minister and Defense Minister al-Sadiq al-Mahdi affirmed that Bor was not under occupation but that there was in it a force from our Armed Forces protecting it under Lieutenant Colonel Ahmad Hammad Abu Sur, who was accompanied by 14 officers and 641 NCO's and soldiers. These men held fast like heroes and were a source of pride for Sudan. They resisted all the rebels' attempts to occupy the town. He said that this steadfastness continued for 23 months while they were continuously receiving supplies.

Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi affirmed that the rebels used the greater part of their abilities in besieging Bor due to its strategic importance. Al-Mahdi described the siege as fierce. He said that our Armed Forces have now managed to break the siege under Major 'Abd al-Hamid Marhum Karamallah with minumum human losses.

Al-Mahdi pointed out that 3 officers and 21 NCO's and soldiers were martyred in the march from Juba to Bor and in the break of the siege.

Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi said that our Armed Forces abide by the principle of preserving the lives of army personnel. He affirmed that the Armed Forces are still counting the losses of the other side, which will be published later. He called on all citizens to appreciate the heroism of the forces which held fast and affirmed that these forces will receive the appropriate moral and material appreciation. He added that the brave force which broke the siege will also recieve the appropriate appreciation.

Concluding his statement, Al-Mahdi asked for God's mercy on the souls of the martyrs, prayed for the speedy recovery of the wounded, and wished our Armed Forces further successes in deterring all who want to harm this homeland, force their opinion on Sudan's people, or conspire for foreign interests.

'More Than 1,000' Said Killed

JN311505 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1422 GMT 31 Dec 86

[Text] Juba, Southern Sudan, 31 Dec (SUNA) — More than 1,000 outlaws were killed and more than 400 were injured in the Bor area, Upper Nile, during a recent attack on the town of Bor. This was mentioned to SUNA by visitors from the area. They said the outlaws sent a 2,000-man force to attack the town and divided this force into two groups. The first attacking group received fire from the Armed Forces and were forced to retreat. While it was retreating, it clashed with the second group, which, thinking the other was from the Armed Forces, opened fire on it. The sources said that outlaw Major (Macoy Washarbil) was killed in these clashes.

More Southern Parties Reject Coordination Council

JN011918 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1457 GMT 1 Jan 87

[Text] Khartoum, 1 Jan (SUNA) — Four southern parties have announced their rejection of the administration plan for the south recently announced by Prime Minister al-Sadiq al-Mahdi. In a statement today, SAPCO [Sudanese African People Congress Organization], SANU [Sudanese African National Union], the People's Progressive Party, and the Federal Party said that with this plan the prime minister's violating the agreement on the type of administration for the south, the powers of the regional governments, and the proposed coordination council.

The four parties also rejected the appointment of independent

[southerners] to the posts of coordination council chairman and deputy chairman since the parties are to define the policies of the executive apparatus.

The statement of the four southern parties affirmed that Prime Minister al-Sadiq al-Mahdi's plan, which was presented during his recent meeting with party leaders, is considered a clear violation of all previous agreements. The parties affirmed that they will not participate in any apparatus or establishment set up in accordance with this plan.

It is noteworthy that the southern Sudanese Political Association, the Sudanese African Congress, and the Sudanese Communist Party had earlier rejected the proposed administration plan for the south.

Al-Mahdi Delivers Independence Anniversary Message
JN011246 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1020 GMT 1 Jan 87

[Text] Khartoum, 1 Jan (SUNA) — Prime Minister al-Sadiq al-Mahdi addressed a message to the Sudanese people yesterday on the country's 31st independence anniversary. He called for confronting social colonialism by supporting production and building the nation in order to realize a more comprehensive independence. He said the government is using all of its resources in efforts to realize social freedom. With its diverse peoples and regions Sudan constitutes a mini African Continent, thus posing as a pioneer for the social emancipation movement in the region, he said.

Al-Mahdi announced that foreign plotting is continuing and is being used as a tool to hinder Sudan's development. He called on those who oppose the democratic system to return to the homeland and participate in its development. He said the Sudanese people do not allow an individual or a group to impose their opinion on them by force and do not allow foreigners to realize their aims in our country by employing Sudanese nationals, providing them with money and arms, and planning their moves for them.

The prime minister praised the role of the Armed Forces in confronting and defeating aggression and defending people's legitimate rights, and he hailed the great victory of the Armed Forces in their recapture of the city of Bor yesterday after 2 years of occupation by John Garang's rebel forces.

Al-Mirghani Delivers Address on National Day
JN311852 Khartoum SUNA in English 1751 GMT 31 Dec 86

[Text] Khartoum, Dec 31 (SUNA) — Chairman of the State Council Ahmad al-Mirghani saluted the Sudanese pioneers who devoted their lives to the independence of Sudan.

Addressing a festival held today on the occasion of the 31st anniversary of the country's independence day Al- Mirghani hailed the leaders who waged long and fierce struggle against colonialism until they succeeded to unyoke the country from the colonial captivity.

He figured out 'Abd al-Rahman al-Mahadi, leader of Ansar sect; Al-Mirghani, leader of Khatimiyah sect; and Isma'il al-Azhari as the heroes who among others had sincerely worked for gaining independence to the country.

He referred to the reign of dictator ousted President Numayri pointing out that the struggle for bringing down this regime along 16 years was part of the Sudanese people struggle against despotism and suppression.

On the foreign policy Al-Mirghani said Sudan is working for strenthening ties with the neighbouring countries and the other world countries as well as engraining the principles of non-alignment.

Al-Mahdi on Integration With Egypt, Numayri
JN021108 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1010 GMT 2 Jan 87

[Text] Khartoum, 2 Jan (SUNA) — Prime Minister al-Sadiq al-Mahdi has said that there are no barriers to Sudan's integration with Egypt and that the two sides should promote this objective on principles of mutual respect for the two countries sovereignty and their special relationship. Speaking at a meeting held by the National Alliance to mark independence day, Al-Mahdi said, however,that there remain the problems of the Camp David accord and Numayri's stay in Egypt which will be handled in their proper political perspective.

Egyptian Delegation Visits for Independance Day

Received by Al-Mirghani

JN311551 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1441 GMT 31 Dec 86

[Text] Khartoum, 31 Dec (SUNA) — State Council Chairman Ahmad 'Ali al-Mirghani and State Council members received the Egyptian delegation participating in the country's independence celebrations under the Egyptian deputy prime minister and foreign minister.

In a statement to SUNA, Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid said the meeting was fruitful and touched on issues of interest to both Sudan and Egypt. He added: We as a delegation were deputied by President Husni Mubarak to participate in the independence day celebrations. This is not a day of celebration for Sudan only, but also for Egypt. 'Abd al-Majid wished the Sudanese people progress and prosperity on their independence day which coincides with the new year. He pointed out that the relationship between the Sudanese and Egyptian peoples is strong and a relationship of kinship. He added that this relationship is distinctive and unique. The Egyptian delegation arrived in the country this morning. It comprises Lieutenant General Ahmad al-'Urabi, chief of staff of the Egyptian Armed Forces; Ahmad Salamah, minister of local government; Amin Nimr, minister of the presidency [title as received]; and Muhammad Taqay al-Din al-Sharbini, first under secretary of the Foreign Ministry.

Army Chiefs Meet

JN311647 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1420 GMT 31 Dec 86

[Text] Khartoum, 31 Dec (SUNA) — General Fawzi Ahmad al-Fadil, commander in chief of the People's Armed Forces, received here this morning Lieutenant General Ahmad al-'Urabi, chief of staff of the Egyptian Armed Forces, and his delegation who arrived in Khartoum this morning. The meeting dealt with bilateral cooperation in military fields and promoting these relations in the service of the two peoples.

In a press statement after the meeting, Chief of Staff General 'Abd al'Azim Siddiq said they discussed how to develop the Sudanese and Egyptian armies as well as aspects of training and the exchange of expertise to promote efficiency, combat ability, and effective performance through specialized courses in various spheres. His excellency added that the meeting comes as an extension of the ever-existing cooperation between the Armed Forces of both countries which is now being comprehensively and widely pursued.

'Abd al-Majid Meets Press

JN311956 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1450 GMT 31 Dec 86

[Text] Khartoum, 31 Dec (SUNA) — Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, Egyptian deputy prime minister and foreign minister, has affirmed Egypt's interest in Sudan's stability and integrity. In a statement to SUNA today, Wednesday, 'Abd al-Majid said Egypt is ready to exert all efforts to reach a peaceful solution guaranteeing Sudan's integrity.

'Abd al-Majid, who arrived here today, spoke about the objectives of his visit. He said the visit will enable him to hold meetings with Sudanese officials to discuss bilateral and international issues, most important of which being preparation and coordination for the Islamic summit conference which will be held in Kuwait. He pointed out Egypt is eager to coordinate with Sudan to make this conference a success.

Answering a question on Egypt's view of the charter of brotherhood between Egypt and Sudan as an alternative to integration, Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid said: Anything that satisfies Sudan satisfies Egypt. We do not need a charter of integration as there is natural integration between the two fraternal peoples.

On the camps war, 'Abd al-Majid said Egypt condemns the acts committed against the Palestinian camps. He appealed to all conflicting parties to put an end to these acts. He said Egypt explained its stand explicitly from Cairo on the camps war — a stand calling for ending interference in Lebanon and protecting the Palestinian camps. He said what is going on in the camps is unacceptable to Egypt and must not continue.

Meets Al-Mahdi, Departs

JN011157 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1023 GMT 1 Jan 87

[Text] Khartoum, 1 Jan (SUNA) — Prime Minister al-Sadiq al-Mahdi received here yesterday the Egyptian delegation currently visiting the country to participate in the country's 31st independence anniversary celebrations. The delegation is led by Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, Egyptian deputy prime minister and foreign minister.

In a statement, Al-Sharif Zayn al-'Abidin al-Hindi, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, who attended the meeting, explained that the talks between the two sides dealt with the current situation in the Arab region and the world. He said the prime minister welcomed the invitation extended to him to visit the Arab Republic of Egyupt. The date for the visit will be set later.

The meeting was attended by State members Idris al-Banna and Dr 'Ali Hasan Taj al-Din, a number of ministers, and the Egyptian ambassador in Khartoum.

The visiting Egyptian delegation left Khartoum for home yesterday.

State Council Member Interviewed on Cairo Talks

PM311131 London AL-MAJALLAH in Arabic 24 Dec 86 p 22

[Interview with State Council Member Muhammad al-Hasan 'Abdallah Yasin by unidentified correspondent in Khartoum; date not given]

[Text] [Correspondent] After your visit to Egypt, which has just ended, what are the new developments in Egyptian-Sudanese relations?

[Yasin] To give a truthful answer, we must admit that numerous blemishes have appeared in Egyptian-Sudanese relations since the uprising of April 1985. Some of these blemishes are objective while others are not. In my assessment, many of them should not have assumed the dimensions they have. The visit was in accordance with a resolution issued by the State Council in consultation with Prime Minister al-Sadiq al-Mahdi. During the visit all pending issues between the two countries were discussed in general because discussing them in detail is the job of ministers and specialists. As for the impression that I have come out with, it is that the misunderstanding between the two countries can be eliminated if we sit down together in a direct dialogue.

[Correspondent] Why was the official Sudanese visit to Cairo restricted to representatives of the Democratic Unionist Party, the traditional ally of Egypt?

[Yasin] The first visit by State Council Chairman Ahmad al-Mirghani was at the invitation of Egyptian President Husni Mubarak. My visit was at the invitation of Dr Yusuf Wali. We do not take a partisan view of matters, whether the Al-Ummah Party's view or the Democratic Unionist Party's view. We consider any official to be Sudan's representative when he is on official visits. These visits will be followed by visits to be undertaken by Al-Ummah Party ministers who have outstanding issues in Egypt. We will shortly witness a relaxation in the crisis between the two countries.

[Correspondent] During your talks in Egypt did you offer any

Sudanese political concessions, like overlooking the case of Numayri's extradition in order to improve relations?
[Yasin] There is no need to speak of concessions by the Sudanese side or the Egyptian side. The main point is that there are pending issues that require discussion and dialogue. We have agreed on the method of solving them, as I mentioned at the beginning of my interview. As for Numayri's case, we are discussing the best way to solve that problem. Each side has its own view, and the question now is how to bring the views closer in order to end that problem.

[Correspondent] To what extent do you consider your negotiations in Cairo to be binding on Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi's government?
[Yasin] I have already pointed out that my visit was made in consultation with Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi on everything discussed. Our views were in agreement, and the results that I have reached are what we all hoped for.

[Correspondent] Some Sudanese political forces believe that Egypt wishes to establish a relationship of subservience with Sudan. What is your comment?
[Yasin] In fact I have not heard of any such belief before, and I have not found in my discussions with the Egyptians any such indication. The brothers in Egypt realize that Sudan is now free and independent and they also know that their relations with Sudan should be on equal basis, and that is how I conducted my discussions in Cairo.

[Correspondent] It is known that the integration agreements have been frozen. Despite that you have discussed an ambitious integration plan. So, what is it?
[Yasin] The integration I mean is the kind of integration which would satisfy the ambitions of both the Sudanese and the Egyptian people. The integration on which agreements were frozen was integration from above that did not serve any popular objective. I discussed it with frankness and clarity with the Egyptian brothers, who agreed with me on many points.

[Correspondent] During your talks in Cairo did you discuss the obstacles preventing an Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi visit to Egypt?
[Yasin] Yes, but not everything that we discussed can be mentioned. I confirm that Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi will shortly visit Egypt. I also stress that I have found no obstacles, from the Egyptian Government's side or from him personally, that would prevent Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi's visit.

[Correspondent] Will Egyptian-Sudanese rapprochement affect Sudanese-Libyan relations?
[Yasin] This rapprochement will not affect [Sudanese-Libyan relations] at all. The Egyptian brothers show a mature understanding of Sudanese-Libyan relations. The brothers in Egypt also welcome any Sudanese-Libyan rapprochement and hope that rapprochement will be achieved between them and Libya and that it will expand to include all other Arab states.

[Correspondent] Do you not believe that this rapprochement will have an adverse effect on Libya?
[Yasin] (laughing) I swear by God that Libya has not talked about that yet.

[Correspondent] Do you not believe that Numayri's presence in Cairo will be a stumbling block in the way of developing these relations?
[Yasin] I believe Numayri has not got the weight to influence relations between the two countries. It is true that there is a popular demand for the extradition of Numayri to Sudan for trial, but the important thing is that relations between the two peoples should not be exposed to deterioration because of Numayri's extradition or nonextradition.

[Correspondent] Might the call for Numayri's extradition push the Sudanese Government to take decisive stands which might adversely affect relations between the two countries?
[Yasin] We hope that this will not take place, because we hope that Sudan will play its leading role in Arab rapprochement and the removal of differences.

Minister Comments on Meeting With Mubarak

EA311643 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 31 Dec 86

[Text] Al-Sharif Zayn al-'Abidin al-Hindi, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, has stressed that Sudanese-Egyptian relations are going through a period of revision. He denied that they have become strained or that they have deteriorated in any way. He said Egyptian officials are optmistic about the prospects for solving outstanding bilateral problems.

He said his meeting with Egyptian President Husni Mubarak and Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, Egyptian deputy prime minister and foreign minister, have dealt with many of the important issues affecting relations between the two brotherly countries and current Arab relations. He added that Egyptian President Husni Mubarak has expressed complete readiness to contact Ethiopian President Mengistu Haile Mariam and to discuss with him the problem of the rebellion in the south of the country. He said President Mubarak expressed disapproval of Ethiopia's violations [as heard].

As for the anticipated Brotherhood Charter between the two coalition parties in Sudan and the National Democratic Party of Egypt, Al-Sharif Zayn al-'Abidin al-Hindi clarified that the charter itself is in accordance with the economic integration scheme, even though there is a difference in the sense that the charter is genereous as it affords the Sudanese people complete participation, thus ensuring for them success and the attainment of all their objectives and goals.

ETHIOPIA

Italian Technicians, Local Workers Abducted

AU311240 Rome ANSA in English 1028 GMT 31 Dec 86

[Text] (ANSA) Rome, December 31 — Two Italian technicians and an undisclosed number of Ethiopian workers at work in the Tana Beles area of the Ethiopian region of Goggiam were abducted by a group of armed men Saturday, the Italian Foreign Ministry disclosed here Tuesday. The Italian technicians on the payroll of the Salini construction Company of Rome, Dino Marteddu and Giorgio Marcio, and the Ethiopian laborers were at work on an integrated rural development project in the bilateral cooperation program at the time they were kidnapped.

The Foreign Ministry note said that "on the precise instructions of the ministry, the Italian ambassador to Addis Ababa, Sergio Angeletti, is maintaining constant contact with the highest-level Ethiopian authorities who have given assurances of full cooperation for a positive outcome of the matter and maximum commitment for guaranteeing the safeguarding and the protection of the members of the Italian staff working in the area".

'Manhunt' for Kidnappers

AU311334 Rome ANSA in English 1234 GMT 31 Dec 86

[Text] (ANSA) Nairobi, December 31 — A full-scale manhunt is underway in Ethiopia to capture the armed group that December 27 attacked workers on the payroll of the Italian "Salini Construction Company" kidnapping two Italians and an undisclosed number of Ethiopian workers in the Goggiam region.

Helicopters and airplanes are being used in the search for the group, the identity of which is still not known given that no one has yet claimed responsibility for the attack. There is speculation, however, among Ethiopian authorities, that the group may belong to the "Ethiopian Revolutionary Popular Party", that in the past has been involved in incidents in the Gondar and Goggiam regions.

The Italian ambassador in Addis Ababa, Sergio Angeletti, is in constant contact with Ethiopian authorities and has called on the government to give adequate protection to Italian workers and interests in that nation. The head of "Salini Construction", Simone Salini, is also in Ethiopia and said that he is sure that a communique from the kidnappers will soon be issued, perhaps in Europe.

Cuban Official Valdez Ends Visit, Leaves

EA021156 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 0930 GMT 2 Jan 87

[Text] Comrade Jorge Risquet Valdez, PCC Central Committee secretary and Politburo member, who was on a working and friendly visit to Revolutionary Ethiopia, left for home today. In a departure statement at Bole International Airport, Comrade Valdez said the work being done on the basis of the firm relations between Ethiopia and Cuba was greatly contributing to the building of the new Ethiopia. Comrade Jorge Risquet Valdez visited Ethiopia for about 8 days heading a PCC delegation. He pointed out that the unswerving relations between the WPE and the PCC and between the governments and peoples of the two countries have made and continue to make important contributions toward understanding. Efforts were made toward mutual progress, and the results achieved by these efforts are very significant.

KENYA

President Arap Moi Gives New Year's Speech

EA011155 Nairobi Domestic Service in Swahili 2100 GMT 31 Dec 86

[New Year's speech by President Daniel Arap Moi at State House in Nakuru; passages in quotation marks in English — live]

[Excerpts] Ladies and gentlemen, and all the Wananchi throughout the Republic of Kenya who are listening to me right now. We have now crossed from 1986 to 1987. [prolonged applause] Before I say a few words, I would like all of us to thank God for making it possible for us to cross into the New Year safely. [prolonged applause] [passage omitted]

The year 1986 has been a year full of successes. We have harvested enough corn for our own consumption as well as for export. [applause] Many areas which had not been able to obtain enough corn for themselves have now harvested enough of it for use and storage. Yesterday I was in the South Nyanza and Kisii [in southwest Kenya] areas. In those areas, South Nyanza alone obtained 700,000 gunny sacks last year. [applause]. In Trans-Mara, I mean to say Mara, 600,000 gunnysacks were obtained. This quantity of corn will be sufficient to feed the people in the area. The 700,000 gunnysacks that I mentioned earlier are for sale and do not include those kept by wananchi in their stores. Other areas of the republic have also harvested enough corn. [passage omitted]

As we enter the year 1987, I am happy to announce that, economically, we Kenyans have a sufficient surplus of foreign exchange left over from 1986. [applause] There is no other African country which has such a large surplus of foreign exchange. This is mainly because of our efforts and because you have been seeing the Footsteps philosophy. When the problems started in 1980, 1981, and 1982, the year when there were disturbances, we decided to stand united and that is why we have succeeded. Today, the value of our currency is steady. Our position on other issues is firm. We have crossed into 1987 safely and we did so with a healthy economy. [applause]

It is our duty to bear in mind that we start the year with one intention, to be self-disciplined. Let us see to it that we really are self-disciplined. This year we shall be very strict on self-discipline. Civil servants have been entrusted with peoples property. They have been entrusted with people's property worth 24 billion shillings or more in government accounts and billions more in parastatal accounts. This is a very important year, because stern measures will be taken against anyone who misap-

propriates people's property. Nobody will be the victim of a witch-hunt. No, we shall follow legal practices. [passage omitted]

When we amended the Kenyan Constitution recently, we did so in order to make it possible for ministries to do their work properly, to ensure that when I ask somebody to answer questions, he does not tell me that this matter should be referred to another ministry and that it has nothing to do with his ministry. When I go to that ministry, I do not want to be referred to the Office of the President or somewhere else. That has now ended. I have given the ministers who are present here the power to think, create, and to implement government directives. [applause] "And it is not the question of routine" in which you only read letters and so on and then leave the office. No, that would mean that he is not a person who can think, create, and implement government directives.

In order to show that the government is serious in its development activities and that the country is reliable, we should be guided by the principle of justice for all, justice for all. [applause] Citizens should be made to understand that this ministry does not belong to this or that tribe but it is the government's ministry, "it is a public office." I call upon everyone to visit all the ministries, regardless of the tribe of the minister in the office because the office belongs to the government. [applause]

We also understand that in order for this country to be a happy country, the people's security should be guaranteed. Right now I can say that our Air Force, Army, and Navy constitute a disciplined force. I am satisfied with their work. The police force has been trying but I would like to see a complete change. [applause] It should change everything. Any officer who is unable to change his methods of work is a (?disgrace) because the people rely on the police force for their security. The police force plays a very important role. I am not saying that all of them are useless. The majority of them are good but there are a few who are not. [passage omitted]

On the ruling party, KANU, we have exerted some effort in 1986, last year and we have succeeded. The party is the leading party — the leading party. We are all elected by the party, beginning with myself, the ministers, assistant ministers, and MPs — and that is how we become MPs. Then we make laws. When I say that the party is the biggest of all, people say how come? The party is supreme. If a person who has been expelled from the party is also removed from the parliament, who is supreme? Is it not the party? That is the law, there is no shortcut. It is so. For that reason the party is supreme. It implements justice.

When I say let democracy be wananchi deciding their own affairs, they think: Oh, perhaps it should have been like this. Democracy is with the wananchi. Let them have the voice, what they want. We should serve them so. That is, yes, "the government of the people, by the people, for the people" [prolonged applause] not, "government of the president, by the president, for the president." [laughter] No, for the people. On the day wananchi say, Moi go and rest, I will go and rest and drink my milk. [prolonged applause] But if they say go ahead, I will go ahead and conduct their affairs and solve their problems. [passage omitted]

Now if you hear about those elements called Mwakenya, they are agents of illegal traders, not real traders, the illegal traders and also others are involved in tribalism, so you know they are useless. But you must be on the look-out. We shall pick them all up "one by one." If you catch one, he says not me, so and so. If you catch that one, he says so and so. Yes, that is how we pick them up one by one until we catch them all. So that wananchi can rest.

If anyone wants to do anything that will help Kenya, who will prevent him? No one has prevented anyone from helping, anyone who wants to help Kenyans. Help the Kenyans. [passage omitted]

I request the churches to pursue their church affairs. There is freedom of worship in this country. My government will allow wananchi to worship God at all times [prolonged applause] but not to mix politics with religion. That we shall not accept.

Secondly, there are some religions which call themselves religions, but they are not religions. They are wearing wolfskins [laughter] or they are wearing sheepskins but really they are wolves. [laughter]

We know them. Now we are trying to examine the inside of each one. Those who were found in Kitale and others had arrows which could be shot a mile. Those arrows were not for playing, and other weapons — and they call themselves religions?

They also had maps of this country, several districts in Kenya. Maps for doing what? So, I know alot, but I do not want to talk too much. I say to people: Be careful lest the government discover many things which could bring shame to many. [passage omitted]

SEYCHELLES

People's Assembly Approves 1987 Budget

MB301427 Dkar PANA in English 1415 GMT 30 Dec 86

[Text] Victoria, 30 Dec. (SAP/PANA) — The Seychelles People's Assembly voted a 130 million, U.S. dollar budget for 1987, representing a 13 per cent increase on last year's spending. The largest shares of the budget, 33 million dollars, are allocated to the ministries of education, information, and youth, and health, and social services.

President Albert Rene, in his capacity as finance minister, said the government had budgetted for an estimated deficit of 23 million dollars, or 58 per cent less than on last year's spending.

Rene noted that Seychelles was on its way to building three basic pillars of the economy, notably tourism, fishing, and agro-industries.

He said the tourism industry was now matured and although a slight decrease in visitors' arrivals was recorded in 1986, tourists brought in more money.

In the field of industrial fishing, he said, Seychelles was deter-

mined to establish an industrial fishing sector.

"In my view the setting up of the tuna canning factory in Port Victoria is a most significant contribution that we have made towards improving our future," the president said.

On agro-industrial development, Mr Rene said the continuing efforts to "feed ourselves" would give the Seychellois the minimum of legs to stand without other support.

SOMALIA

Radio Halgan on 'Deteriorating' Health of Barre

EA312131 (Clandestine) Radio Halgan in Somali to Somalia 1700 GMT 31 Dec 86

[Text] Reports from the northern regions of the country say that movement of people and transport is still at a standstill in the northwest and Togdheer regions after the Somali National Movement wing of Somali opposition forces launched heavy attacks in the past few weeks and inflicted heavy losses on Barre's loyalist forces. Ignoring the nationalist forces fighting against it, the regime then started suppressing and harassing the innocent Somali people. The regime stepped up action to block traffic transporting charcoal, milk, vegetables, food, and people. It also started looting, robbing and raping women.

Meanwhile a spokesman of the Somali opposition forces has sent Radio Halgan a message urging students, workers, intellectuals, and the Somali people to oppose the shameful acts the regime is perpetrating by demonstrating their love of freedom and hatred of oppression.

[redacted]

TANZANIA

Zanzibar, USSR Sign Broadcasting Protocol

EA312145 Dar Es Salaam External Service in English 1600 31 Dec 86

[Text] Zanzibar — The Zanzibar Government and the Soviet Union today signed a 2-year cooperation protocol in the field of television and broadcasting. The protocol was signed by the Zanzibar Minister of Information, Culture, and Sports, Ndugu Shamis. Said Shamis, and the USSR consul in Zanzibar, Mr Yuriy Vasilyev. Under the protocol, the two parties agreed to exchange television and radio staff of the two countries after every 3 to 6 months. The exchange program will also involve films and programs on science, education, music, circus, sports, folk arts, and musical recordings.

CHAD

High Command Says FANT Fighting Libyans in Zouar

AB010842 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French 0530 GMT 1 Jan 87

[Communique issued by the Chadian National Armed Forces High Command in Ndjamena on 31 December]

[Text] Today, 31 December 1986, violent clashes broke out at 1200 in the suburbs of Zouar between the Chadian National Armed Forces [FANT] and the Libyan invasion army. In spite of the powerful weapons used by the enemy, the FANT inflicted heavy human and material losses on the Libyan aggressor army. The initial results of the fighting are as follows:

On the enemy side, 14 Libyans were captured and 50 killed; 1 T-55 tank, 2 tank transporters, and 64 light weapons were captured; and 2 T-55 tanks, 2 tank transporters, 3 tanker trucks, and 2 Toyota troop carriers were destroyed.

On the FANT side, two soldiers have been slightly wounded and (?one) Toyota vehicle destroyed. The FANT, the guarantor of the territorial integrity, is pursuing its victorious action for the total recovery of our occupied territories.

Envoy Confirms FANT in Tibesti

LD011434 Paris Domestic Service in French 1400 GMT 1 Jan 87

[Text] The Chadian ambassador in Paris today implicitely confirmed the presence of Chadian troops in Tibesti. Confronted with a deteriorating situation and faced with the risk of annexation, our troops, guarantors of the territorial integrity of Chad, could not remain indefinitely and cynically inactive while Libya is proceeding with a veritable genocide of the population, said the diplomat. He added that the participation of the Chadian Armed Forces would increase to achieve the total liberation of his country.

Libyan Planes Bomb Zouar 1 Jan

NC011917 Paris AFP in English 1903 GMT 1 Jan 87

["This dispatch was submitted to Chadian authorities for approval" — AFP subslug]

[Excerpt] Ndjamena, Jan 1 (AFP) — Libyan planes launched intensive bombing raids Thursday on the northern Chadian town of Zouar after Chadian Government troops joined directly in the fighting against Libyan forces in the region for the first time, Chadian officials said.

Moumine Togoi Hamidi, secretary of state at the presidency for information, said the air raids were launched following the "stinging defeat" handed by government troops to Libyan units around Zouar on Wednesday.

Ndjamena has recently accused Libyan planes based at Aouzou, near the border with Libya, of using napalm and toxic gas shells against Zouar and two other northern towns. [passage omitted]

FANT Opens New Front at Fada

AB020938 Paris AFP in English 0933 GMT 2 Jan 87

[Text] Ndjamena, Jan 2 (AFP) — Chadian Government troops have engaged Libyan forces near a strategic oasis in the northeast of the country, where fighting of "great violence" was going on Friday, the army said here in a statement.

The new fighting, at Fada oasis, comes after reports that government troops retook the oasis town of Zouar, in the far northeast of the country, from Libyan forces on Wednesday.

Friday's statement, issued by the leadership of the Chadian National Armed Forces (FANT) of President Hissein Habre, gave no details of the fighting at Fada.

The announcement that Zouar had been retaken was the first occasion in which government troops had engaged the Libyans north of the 16th Parallel, the informal line which had previously represented the limit of the government-controlled zone.

Fada is some 120 kilometres (75 miles) to the north of the line. It is southeast of the strategic Libyan-controlled palm grove of Faya Largeau.

In Paris, the Chadian Embassy said fighting was in progress on the outskirts of Fada.

According to Western sources, Libya has some 1,000 troops in the oasis, supporting several hundred guerrillas of the main Chadian opposition coalition, known as the Transitional Government of National Unity (GUNT).

President Habre's troops went into northern Chad in support for former GUNT forces in the northwest of the country who split from the Libyan-backed group in October.

The government side is also supported by France, Chad's former colonial master, and the United States.

Opposition, Government Planning To Hold Talks

AU311529 Paris AFP in English 1514 GMT 31 Dec 86

[Text] Paris, Dec 31 (AFP) — Four main Chadian opposition groups will meet with Chadian Government officials in January for talks on national reconciliation, a leading opposition figure said here Wednesday.

The planned talks come as troops loyal to President Hissein Habre, including rebels who rallied to his government in October, are engaged in a major battle in northern Chad with Libyan troops.

Colonel Wadal Abdelkader Kamougue, leader of the Chadian People's Revolutionary Movement, said the talks would take

place in an unnamed African capital, which analysts said would probably be Libreville or Brazzaville.

Col. Kamougue, a former vice-president of the main Chadian rebel coalition, the Transitional Government of National Union (GUNT), said representatives of the union's president, Goukouni Oueddei, would also attend the talks.

He said the two other groups to join the talks would be the Western Armed Forces of Moussa Medella and the Chadian National Liberation Front (Frolinat-original) of Abdul Kader Yacine.

Col. Kamougue said a preparatory meeting for the reconciliation talks was about to begin in Libreville to "prepare the round-table talks so that the real problems of Chad can be dealt with in detail."

Mr. Goukouni, a former president, split with his Libyan backers in October and has since been detained in Tripoli. His troops in the northern Tibesti region have been at the center of fighting with Libyan forces who have occupied northern Chad since 1983.

Col. Kamougue rejected Libyan claims that the current fighting in northern Chad involved only government troops and followers of Acheikh Ibn Oumar, who replaced Mr. Goukouni as the main rebel ally of Tripoli.

Affirming that he had refused a Libyan request that he head the Chadian rebels following Mr. Goukouni's defection, Col. Kamougue said: "We know that the reality is that it is the Libyans fighting in Chad and the Democratic Revoutionary Council of Acheikh Ibn Oumar is today made up of fewer than 1,000 men."

He added that the Libyan capture from pro-government forces on Sunday of the northwestern town of Zouar did "not have much military significance." He said Chadian troops appeared in control of the surrounding hills, from where they can "make life miserable for the Libyan troops."

GHANA

Rawlings Speech Marks Revolution Anniversary

AB010914 Accra Domestic Service in English
1300 GMT 31 Dec 86

[From the newsreel]

[Text] A military parade to mark the 5th anniversary of the 31 December Revolution was held at the Independence Square in Accra this morning. The chairman of the PNDC, Flight Lieutenant Rawlings, took the salute. Also at the parade were President Sassou-Nguesso of the Congo and chairman of the OAU, President Thomas Sankara of Burkina Faso, and delegations from Libya, the USSR, Guinea, Cuba, Mozambique, and Nicaragua. Teye Kitcher reports:

[Begin recording] [Kitcher] Flight Lt Rawlings, in his address at the parade, urged Ghanaians to take stock of the national situation and examine what contribution they can make toward the rapid progress of the country. He urged Ghanaians to unite to overcome the problems which stand between the nation and its growth and chart a new path for the future. Chairman Rawlings said although a great deal more remains to be done, he is aware of the country's potentials and is impatient about the pace of development. The leader of the revolution took the opportunity to call for reconciliation between the government and its detractors for the common good of the country.

[Rawlings] But I also know that there are some who have not shared our vision and have found it difficult to come to terms with us. We also recognize the difficulty some of us have in accommodating new ideas, and I also understand the passion with which some cling to the traditions of the past. But above everything else we must all share a common desire to see a better and more prosperous Ghana from the [words indistinct].

I invite all patriots, all those who have faith in our country, to rise above the suspicions of the past, bring out common anxieties for the good of our country, for the poor, and make it possible for Ghana to derive maximum benefit from our common efforts.

[Kitcher] He also had this advice for the detractors of the revolution:

[Rawlings] And to those who have made it their vocation to seek to reverse (?the rule) of the gun, I have this to say: It is a waste because this process is irreversible not because of Rawlings, not because of the PNDC, but because of history. If there are still people naive enough to continue feeding their self interest, that should remain their concern. But for those of you who claim to be concerned about our nation's destiny, we offer you a way. We offer you the only price of peace and cooperation. We offer you an opportunity to end the fruitless and harmful activities and to join in the national recovery effort. and I say this not because we have lost our will to fight the enemies of our revolution, not because we no longer believe that each should pay the price for his actions, but simply because we believe that in the life of a nation, there are times when we should put the past behind us, reconcile all patriotic forces, and move forward together for our common good. After 5 years, the government takes this initiative for genuine national reconciliation in the sincere hope that it will no longer be necessary for anyone to put his life at risk in any reckless adventure against the land of his birth or against the economy of his country.

[Kitcher] In his tribute to the security forces, Chairman Rawlings commended them for their dedication, discipline, and profound sense of mission and vision. [end recording]

Government Receives GDR Construction Equipment

AB311108 Accra Domestic Service in English
0700 GMT 31 Dec 86

[Text] The first secretary at the embassy of the German Democratic Republic in Accra, Mr Wolfgang Zickel, has stressed his country's determination to expand and strengthen the existing trade links with Ghana. Mr Zickel was briefing newsmen on board a GDR vessel, *(M.J. Sandberg)*, which has arrived at the Tema harbor with $1.5 million worth of road construction equipment meant for the Kumasi road rehabilitation project. Also on board the vessel are $250,000 worth of X-ray equipment and 5,715 tons of sugar.

According to Mr Zickel, the consignment forms part of a trade barter agreement between Ghana and the GDR. He explained that under the agreement, emphasis will be placed on rural and road transportation. He said out of the volume of trade under the agreement, about 70 percent will cover the rehabilitation of the Kumasi road to which the PNDC government attaches high priority.

NIGER

Kountche Suffers 'Mild Stroke,' Flown to Paris

AB010849 Paris AFP in English 0835 GMT 1 Jan 87

[Text] Niamey, Dec 31 (AFP) — Niger's President, General Seyni Kountche, 55, left for Paris Wednesday night [31 December] for a full medical check-up after suffering a mild stroke earlier in the day, according to reliable sources in Niamey.

President Kountche will be admitted to the Hospital De La Pitie in Paris for tests, the sources said.

He spent a few hours in Niamey Central Hospital on Wednesday.

ANGOLA

Dos Santos Year-End Address Reviews Achievements

MB011528 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 1 Jan 87

[Year-end address to the nation by President Jose Eduardo dos Santos; date, place not given — recorded]

[Text] Comrades, fellow countrymen: The year that is about to end has been a difficult one right from the beginning for all countries whose economies depend on oil exports. In our case, if we compare 1985's foreign exchange earnings with those of 1986 we will see that in the last year we earned $700 million less. This amount would be enough to import consumer goods and raw materials for the industrial sector, particularly the food industry, for about 12 months. Each citizen has, therefore, felt in his own life the nefarious consequences of the international oil price crisis. The entire country has felt its effect, and the first months of 1986 were in fact marked by a certain uneasiness among cadres and officials who, taken aback by the sudden fall in the price of oil on the world market, had no ready answers in confronting this serious situation.

The regional and domestic political and military situation has also been aggravated by the decision of the U.S. Government to increase its involvement and interference in Angola's domestic affairs. In joining hands with the apartheid regime, that administration increased its support to the UNITA puppets in order to step up the political, military, economic, and social destabilization of our country. By manipulating external factors and using force, international imperialism's conservative circles and its agents and puppets once again sought to prevent the strengthening of our revolutionary process and create conditions to divert it from its strategic course.

Fortunately, within the context of this complex picture, the leadership of our party was able to outline necessary and opportune measures for the defense of the people's revolution and the fulfillment of guidelines set by the second party congress. Despite the serious general difficulties that we experienced, the Angolan man has not lost his hope in final victory over the enemies of the people and has placed his confidence in the MPLA-Labor Party. From Cabinda Province to Cunene Province, Angolan people have resolutely complied with the watchwords announced by the party leadership. The peasants have increased production and cultivation. They enthusiastically welcomed the reorganization of productive associations and cooperatives.

Territorial forces have been rapidly expanded in all provinces. There has been an increase in the adherence of the masses to the people's vigilance brigades. Our valuable youth has embodied the sacred duty of defending the fatherland. Drafted youths have flocked to military recruitment centers in all provinces in order to enlarge the ranks of the armed forces and the security and internal order services.

The reelections of both party members and deputies to people's assemblies have been a great success.

The people have thus reaffirmed their hope, because their certainty in victory derives from the awareness that we are waging a just struggle which is an integral part of a wider struggle waged by humanity for well-being, material progress, and spiritual and fraternal development. Actually, this hope has been a decisive factor in our resisting the enemy attacks and, therefore, it must be preserved. Our moral and physical strength must be combined in order to defend what belongs to us and to continue to build our happiness.

However, the creation of conditions guaranteeing well-being for all cannot be separated from the solution of economic and military problems faced by the nation. In order to minimize the continuing state of war, which has contributed to disruption in domestic output and the heightening of the country's economic and financial shortcomings, the relevant state organizations have thus been tasked to put into practice the defense-production principle and a number of measures. On the one hand, these will permit a more rational utilization of scarce material and financial resources and a strict control of expenditures, and on the other hand will facilitate the increase in the production and diversification of export goods and services in order to create alternatives to the highly accentuated dependence on oil revenues.

The results that have been attained are satisfactory, but they could have been better had it not been for those citizens and even sectors that have not always adopted an attitude corresponding to the shortcomings and hardships demanded by the present circumstances. In fact, in assessing the fulfullment of the measures adopted by our party leadership to face the crisis, one sees that some of them have not been implemented with the desired urgency. This shows that there are sectors which have not yet resolutely adapted themselves to the type of management required by the present situation. Actually, one continues to see a certain squandering of resources. It is necessary to urgently reverse this tendency by speeding up full compliance with the approved fundamental guidelines in order to overcome the economic and financial crisis in the shortest possible time.

The reduction in foreign exchange earnings caused by the fall in the price of oil has led us to resort to external borrowing in order to guarantee imports. Accordingly, the country's foreign debt has significantly increased, but it has not reached alarming proportions. The most significant aspect to note is the extended duration of the debt, that is, the undesirable growth of the amounts to be paid on a short-term basis. It is important to correct this situation and take appropriate measures in order to guarantee an efficient and rational management of foreign currency and the servicing of the foreign debt.

Considering that the same tendencies and socioeconomic characteristics observed in 1986 will remain rather unchanged, and despite the stated possibility of higher oil prices in 1987, our economic policy for the next year should be geared toward the provision of appropriate solutions to the problems. This entails a continued effort aimed at a gradual improvement in managing the country's financial resources, the fulfillment of the projects and programs for the guarantee of national defense and an improvement of the living conditions of our people. One must instill greater individual and general efficiency in present and

future investments so that the measures adopted will contribute to the elimination of irregularities occurring in past years either through an increase in the levels of rehabilitation and profitability or the establishment of rigourous criteria for their fulfillment. In addition to this, and in the context of financial policy, the speeding up of concrete actions is desirable. Once combined as a package of economic and social measures, these actions may contribute to a significant increase in national production. Only by producing palpable results and continued improvements will reorganization already adopted at economic and production levels be justifiable.

Regarding the State General Budget for 1987, it will be important to manage and control the main causes of the existing budget deficit, by adopting rules and implementing financial management measures which, in a broader economic discipline, may contribute to the establishment of a balance between public revenue and expenditure. We must at all times assess the ongoing situation and duly review what has become obsolete and outdated. It is necessary to avoid or fight evils by uncovering and combating their causes. To act otherwise means that we are deceiving ourselves and delaying the solution of problems. This is yet another enormous task which requires time, hardships, and perseverance, hence the need for a total mobilization of all capacities and means.

Accordingly, the attitude and work of leaders and cadres in managing economic and productive sectors are of particular importance. In fact, daily occurrences have shown that the majority of our cadres understand and support party initiatives. They tackle complex tasks with a degreee of audacity, and within their ability they work out the best ways of solving them. However, most of the time our cadres fail when implementing and fulfilling the planned actions. Taking into account the shortcomings we are presently experiencing, it is necessary to instill a more practical sense into our performance and carry out concrete projects and actions. This must be our motto.

Moreover, I find it opportune to once again refer to instability in the field of cadres and presonnel in the various services and enterprises, resulting from an accentuated imbalance in skilled manpower. This is particularly evident in the case of national cadres who usually join foreign enterprises or even state sectors or enterprises lured by material rewards. This is an issue that should deserve our best attention. While it is true that one must not restrict the movement of people when they seek an improvement in their working conditions, remuneration. and so on, it is also true that this imbalance creates serious problems to operation of our services.

The filling of vacancies caused by departing cadres is not an easy task, particularly when they have gained experience. In addition to the knowledge that one has gained through schooling, there is the experience gained in one's working career. The generalized imbalance in the case of cadres jeopardizes the ongoing reorganization effort and prevents the normalization in the various sectors. Thus, we must continue to make efforts leading to the progressive improvement of the working conditions for cadres. We must also appeal to the patriotic and militant awareness of these cadres so that they do not become an easy prey of foreign enterprises which, contrary to the established rules, seek to disrupt national services and then replace them in order to earn more profits.

Comrades and fellow countrymen: New and important actions have been carried out in the field of organization, or rather reorganization, throughout 1986. The tasks that were being carried out under the leadership of the party in the last years, have ended with the reorganization of the central state apparatus. Accordingly, the party leadership has sought mainly to implement the guidelines of the second congress by creating organizations capable of following and controlling the activities of the central state administration services, and permitting the strengthening of unity of thought and government action. With the adoption of these measures and the reorganization of the Council of Ministers Secretariat, we sought to equip the head of government with auxiliary services so that the government's coordinating policy is carried out in a more resolute and efficient manner, without (?neglecting) the responsibilities of the leaders and the state central services. In this context, a central service responsible for state inspection and control was created for the first time in the People's Republic of Angola. Its main task is to support the head of government in controlling the implementation of measures as well as detection and study of bottlenecks and irregularities at the various levels of state and private activity.

Each phase of the struggle has new aspects and problems which demand the definition of appropriate methods of action. We must not ignore that in addition to economic sabotage and hidden indiscipline the enemies of our revolution wish to make use of corruption of cadres and other workers in the state apparatus and enterprises in order to attain their reactionary goals. We do not need a huge police apparatus or secret agents to face this situation. Ours is a people's revolution and it is the organized popular masses who defend a revolution, and, therefore, it must support the competent services in the fight against saboteurs, criminals, and antisocial elements. It is necessary that workers, the party's grass-roots organizations, and the trade union organizations remain mobilized and vigilant in order to detect and denounce the illegal activities committed by whoever it may be, even by those who, taking advantage of their posts or the privileges conferred to them by law, seek to divert the course of action, violate disciplinary rules, or acquire wealth at the expense of the hardships of honest workers and those who spill their blood in defense of the fatherland. It is also necessary that once exposed and proved, irregularities and illegal actions should be duly punished in order to encourage the participation of all in the tasks of the harmonious development of our society. The services of people's power could play a relevant role in this field, especially when we aer able to create establish the means of people's control at all levels. At the moment the services of people's power have still not been established beyond the provincial level, (?where we only) have executive services. In view of this, the party leadership is studying ways of attempting to establish people's power at the municipality level.

An essential condition to take this step is to speed up the task of reorganizing the peasants, the strengthening of party, grass-roots and social organizations in the countryside, and the reorganization of economic, productive, and social activities in rural areas. Like in the cities, we must create the conditions so that workers, peasants, and others involved in the building of the socialist

society may fell that power in Angola is held by the working people as a whole, and that the political leaders are part of the people.

In 1987 the party leadership will pay special attention to the strengthening of people's power. It will be the year marking 10 years since the late President Agostinho Neto, watched by Lenin's silent eyes and applauded by the militant masses, declared the constitution of the MPLA as a Labor Party. The MPLA-Labor Party has inherited the rich experiences and all revolutionary tradition of the MPLA, the movement. Under the new conditions of struggle, the MPLA-Labor Party has clear-sightedly been leading the Angolan people from victory against the combined imperialist and racist South African forces, and their puppets. The MPLA-Labor Party will continue to be the guarantor of the defense of the interests of the working and peasant masses and their allies in the construction of the new society and the new man, and the master spring of all actions aimed at solving the problems of the popular masses, and the social progress of the Angolan people. I believe that the celebration of this historic date of the 10th anniversary of the party and strengthening of people's power must simultaneously represent an encouragement and an undertaking so that all workers, sectors, and enterprises produce better results of their activities.

Dear Comrades and fellow countrymen: In 1986 the international situation remained tense. Despite Soviet efforts and initiatives aimed at attaining the reduction of weapons threatening the lives of the peoples of our planet, the meeting between the general secretary of the CPSU and the U.S. President did not produce the desired results. World peace continues under threat, and it is still necessary that we mobilize all men of goodwill to defend peace in the world.

We have noted with apprehension an increase in imperialist aggressiveness, particularly in the conservative circles of U.S. imperialism, the speeding up of the arms race, and the intention to expand it to space, and the aggravation of the political and military situation in the most tense areas of the world, namely southern Africa, the Middle East, Central America, and the Caribbean. In these areas a number of countries and peoples had to endure more hardships by taking up arms or adopting other forms of struggle to combat military intervention or other types of interference by imperialism in their domestic affairs to preserve their independences. In these regions the defense of peace is first and foremost the defense by all possible means of the fundamental rights of the peoples to independence, freedom, and to freely rule their own destinies. This is a principle that one can only abdicate when we admit dependence and submission and betray the interests of the people.

In southern Africa, the reactionary forces' action is centered on Angola and Mozambique. They have increased material and financial support to the puppet armed gangs and adopted various forms of pressure on the governments of those countries to force them to change their progressive political stand. They continued to create artificial economic and social difficulties to deceive the popular masses in an attempt to convince them that the socialist development option is not viable. They have restored to direct threat and intimidation of political leaders and President Samora Machel, a friend of the Angolan people, the distinguished leader of the Mozambican people, and a tireless fighter for peace and people's liberty, lost his life under strange circumstances. This action is aimed at destroying support for the liberation movements and perpetuating the illegal occupation of Namibia and existence of apartheid.

In our country, similar attempts and others aimed at neutralizing the significance of our independence and diverting our revolution from its objectives were dealt with accordingly by the Angolan people. As a matter of fact, 1986 was characterized by the checking of puppet groups in the pay of Pretoria, whose action was broadly neutralized by our armed forces and organs of internal security andorder. The enemy plans, which aimed at hitting vital strategic targets, as well as others of great economic importance, were not realized. On the contrary, we witnessed the collapse of enemy forces, which were dealt such heavy defeats that they are suffering from low morale in their ranks. The successes we have achieved are the result of the reorganization, coordination, and restructuring of our armed forces and their continued adaptation to the nature of the war that is imposed us. An important step in this direction was the reorganization of the People's Defense Organization, and the activation of Territorial and Self-Defense Troops for the defense of the people and production units. In order to make the enemy lose all hope of achieving his objectives, it is necessary to heighten people's vigilance and improve the operation of our military and paramilitary units so that the enemy can be detected, isolated and annihilated.

As we carry on this fight, all Angolans, all true patriots, must remain united, fighting tribalism, regionalism, and racial prejudice, as well as correctly and systematically enlightening the people on the reactionary objectives and criminal actions carried out by UNITA puppets, thus preventing them from continuing to deceive our compatriots. By so doing, all Angolan citizens who are still hesitant or those found on the other side, will understand that the difficult situation that we are experiencing is essentially caused by aggressive foreign forces and that Angola requires the participation of all patriots for national reconstruction. It requires the support of all peace-and liberty-loving forces worldwide which sympathize with its just struggle to defend its independence, social justice, and peace. It requires the support and solidarity of African countries and the socialist community, particularly the USSR and Cuba, countries which have always distinguished themselves in their efforts to reinforce the defense capability of the Angolan state and enable it to repulse armed aggression. It requires Cuban internationalism and (?solidarity) for as long as there is no absolute peace along Angola's national borders.

On this festive day, I first of all wish the Angolan fighters and internationalists who are far from their relatives carrying out their mission a happier and more prosperous 1987. I also wish all Angolan citiznes a happy new year, full of prosperity. Thank you very much.

BOTSWANA

5 Injured, 1 Killed in Grenade, Bomb Attacks

MB011322 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 1125 GMT 1 Jan 87

[Text] An elderly Motswana woman was killed early this morning in an attack on a house in Ramotswa, 32 km southeast of Gaborone and only 1 km from the South African border. The police say the body of a 72-year-old woman was found charred after several shots were fired and hand greanades tossed into the house. They say a group of armed attackers tossed a hand grenade into her house at approximately quarter to 0200 this morning. Eyewitnesses say the house was still burning by 0400 this morning, but the police managed to extinguish the fire. The deceased is believed to have been alone in the house at the time of the attack.

Scores of onlookers converged on the scene of the attack, the first of its kind in Ramotswa, which is a stone's throw from [word indistinct] border with Bophuthatswana. There was no immediate clue as to the motives for the attack and who could be responsible, but a statement from the office from the president said this morning that the possibility that the attackers were agents of the South African Government could not be ruled out. The statement says the incident is similar to recent cases of unprovoked attacks by South African agents on innocent people in this country and elsewhere in the region. The Botswana Government strongly condemns this latest act of violence against its people, says the statement.

Latest reports from Ramotswa say a hand grenade exploded at the home of the elderly woman killed by the bomb early this morning, injuring five men, two of them seriously. The president, Dr Quett Masire, has been to scene of the attack. He also visited the injured men in the hospital at Ramotswa. The grenade, which apparently failed to explode when it was thrown at the house during the attack early this morning, exploded at around 1000. BOPA reporters in Ramotswa say the explosion occurred immediately after the departure of the deputy commander of the Botswana Defence Force, Major General Seretse Khama Ian Khama, and the minister of agriculture, Mr Daniel Kwelagobe, who had visited the scene of the attack. The casualty from the attack in Ramotswa brings to 18 the number of people killed in Botswana during South African raids in the past 2 years.

MOZAMBIQUE

President Chissano's New Year's Address

MB010900 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1800 GMT 31 Dec 86

[Year-end address to the nation by President Joaquim Alberto Chissano — live or recorded]

[Excerpts] Mozambican women and men: The year that ends today has been marked by the physical demise of our beloved President, Samora Moises Machel. It was a tragedy that threw the nation into mourning and plunged our people into the most profound sorrow. [passage omitted on the qualities of Samora Machel]

Fellow countrymen: The second general elections constituted the most important political event of this year. The enthusiastic participation of the people, the awareness and the rigor that marked all stages of the electoral process, and the opennes and detail in which the country's problems were discussed made the second general elections the culmination of the exercise of democracy and the strengthening of national unity. We are certain that the elections will be a historic landmark in the building of our people's and democratic state. [passage omitted on activities by grass root organizations in 1986]

Fellow countrymen: Our people are still confronted with a permanent external aggression, which has been stepped up in recent months. The South African regime has persisted in utilizing armed banditry as an instrument of aggression against our country. Armed banditry's goals remain unchanged: to destroy the organization of life in the countryside, the cornerstone of our economy; to paralyze the economic networks and the communications routes, which are vital to Mozambique and the landlocked countries of the region. The terrorist methods, — massacres, assassinations, mayhem, plunder of property, sabotage, and the destruction of economic and social installations — have continued.

The greatest human tragedy experienced by our people is seen in the hundreds of thousands of displaced men, women and children who have been forced by the criminal actions of the armed bandits to abandon their homes and jobs. Compared to the drought, which has continued to strike our country, terrorism is the main factor contribution to famine. The displaced who have sought refuge in other areas of the country or in neighboring countries have lost their own means of subsistence. Agricultural production, which derives mainly from the family sector, has thus suffered a marked decline. Yet, in the ares less affected by armed banditry, agricultural production has risen.

In this regard, we wish to point out the importance of international support to our country, particularly food aid to the displaced people and those affected by the drought. We must mention that international support has not been restricted to food aid. It has been multifaceted support and has covered various economic and social sectors. This shows a better understanding by the international community of the nature of the problems faced by southern Africa.

Fellow countrymen: It has become clearer to the world that aggression against our country is part of a greater plan of South African aggression against the free countries of our region. The nature of the conflict in southern Africa, which pits the countries of the region against the apartheid system, has become evident to the international community. This understanding has led to an even greater international isolation of the racist Pretoria regime.

In 1986, unity at the regional level was strengthened, and cooperation in the various fields among the countries of our region in the framework of the Frontline States and SADCC was stepped up. Our countries and peoples have shown their firm involvement in the eradication of colonialism and racism, in the joint construc-

tion of their economic independence, and in the defense of their sovereignty from external aggression. It is in the context of the preservation and development of regional unity that Mozambique has sought dialogue with the government of Malawi to prevent this SADCC country from being used as a springboard and base of aggression against our country. Dialogue with Malawi is aimed at ensuring the security of our two countries and at thwarting the desire of the South African regime to transform the conflict between freedom and apartheid into an inter-African confrontation.

Fellow countrymen: The overcoming of our difficulties demands a combined effort in the defense of the economy. The armed forces must ensure production so that the economy can help with the war effort. The tasks to be effected on the military and economic fronts will determine the future and well-being of coming generations. Therefore, hardships are never too many, because sovereignty, progress, and peace in the region are at stake. On the production front, the priority will continue to be given to the agricultural sector and its related sectors. Economic rehabilitation must start in the countryside, since it is from there that we derive the raw materials for industry and for export, as well as the food surpluses for the urban population. the rehabilitation of the agricultural sector permits the utilization of existing industrial capacity in the light and food industries. However, this rehabilitation demands the rehabilitation of our equipment apparatus particularly in the road sector. It also demans efforts to repair roads and to review trading networks. The railroad and port sector is another priority in the rehabilitation project. The People's Republic of Mozambique will do its best to meet its regional commitments.

By and large, our economic and financial policy must adapt to the reality of the country and the region. We cannot go on ignoring the serious imbalances and irregularities affecting our economy. We are going to make efforts aimed at reducing the weight of bureacracy in order to permit better performance by the productive sector. Changes in management methods should permit the most dedicated and hard working people to be rewarded, and the best qualified to be duly promoted. We must embark on daring measures designed to give vent to the creative initiatives of the people.

It is necessary to produce more wealth. It is not possible to distribute what has not been produced. All Mozambican patriots, workers and peasants, cooperative and family workers, state managers, private businessmen, civil servants, and members of the defense and security forces must take part actively in this recovery effort, based on the program for economic rehabilitation. Without the effort, initiative, and dedication of all, our program will not succeed. The program for economic rehabilitation is doing the groundwork. If we do not work, we cannot reap the profits.

Mozambican woem and men: As a new year is about to begin, our thoughts are with the thousands of Mozambican men, women, elderly, and children who, as a result of terrorist aggression, have lost their homes and property and have been forced to seek refuge in centers for the displaced. We ae with those people who are daily threatened by the enemy in the war zones and continuously risk their lives, but persist in the production effort by keeping their farms, reorganizing cooperatives, defending schools and hospitals, and reconstructing their villages. We are a'so with the heroic combatants of the Mozambique Armed Forces-FPLM, who spare no efforts; and who, under difficult logistic conditions, courageously fight against the enemy and frustrate all attempts to destroy our independence and soverignty. [passage omitted on greetings to foreing workers, peasants, e'c]

Fellow countrymen; The year 1987, the 25th anniversary of the founding of Frelimo and 10th anniversary of its transformation into a party, will be a year of hard work, a year of challenge to our ability to carry out the tasks we have laid down and to our spirit of initiative. We all want peace, which is an essential condition for proceeding with national reconstruction and for estabilishing the foundation for economic development. However, this peace must be achieved. Peace is attained through the hard work of each one of us and the patriotic engagement of all Mozambicans with our hoe and gun,with courage and determination, and with our certainty in victory. We wish you all good health and personal success in 1987.

The struggle continues. Thank you very much.

NAMIBIA

SWAPO's Nujoma Calls for Unity in 1987

MB311455 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 31 Dec 86

[Speech by SWAPO President Sam Nujoma over Radio Nacional de Angola in Luanda; date not given — recorded in English fading into Portuguese translation]

[Text] The year 1986 is now drawing to an end. During the course of this year, we have experienced an increase in brutalities against the Namibian people and also an increase in aggression and invasions by the racist South African troops against the Frontline States, particularly the People's Republic of Angola. The racist troops use Namibia to continue with their military aggression against Angola. Racist South Africa has invaded the People's Republic of Mozambique by assisting, training, and transporting bandit groups in Mozambique.

However, we are proud of ourselves. In 1986 the Namibian people led by SWAPO waged an intense antitribalist struggle together with a political campaign inside Namibia against the colonial occupationist forces of the Pretoria racist regime. There is no doubt whatsoever that the independence of Namibia is irreversible. Let Botha and Reagan know that Namibia will be free.

As we now enter 1987, I appeal to all Namibians to be united around SWAPO in order to fulfill all of SWAPO's directives and strengthen the general struggle of the Namibian people. I particularly appeal to the white minority living in Namibia to come out and identify themselves clearly with the struggle of the Namibian people because they too are Namibian citizens. It is necessary to be united in order to fight the enemy. Let us make

sure that 1987 will be the year of the eradication of colonialism in Namibia and of the destruction of apartheid in South Africa.

The struggle continues! Victory is certain.

Further on Nujoma Speech

MB011351 Dakar PANA in English 1136 GMT 1 Jan 87

[Text] Luanda, 1 Jan (PANA) — Combatants of the people's Liberation army of Namibia (PLAN) carried out a concentrated stream of military actions against the enemy in the course of 1986 than ever before, SWAPO President Sam Nujoma said yesterday in his new year message to the Namibian people.

The SWAPO leader said that, a total of 12 South African bases in Namibia were attacked with artillery and machine gun fire. Most of these bases were severely damaged and high casualties inflicted on the occupation army were recorded during the past year. Four South African military transport planes and three helicopters were brought down by PLAN's anti-aircraft fire, adding that, scores of South African military vehicles have been blown up by PLAN combatants, either through direct attacks or land mine explosions.

Through relentless attacks on enemy bases, ambushes and sabotages actions, PLAN succeeded during 1986 to significantly raise the price of occupation for Pretoria in both men and material, he said. SWAPO fighters have fought with impressive courage and a spirit of self-sacrifice in order to bring about a better future for our nation, Nujoma said.

He accused South Africa and its puppets in Namibia for working on a bogus constitution withough mandate from the Namibian people. They are planning to (?confront the Namibian people in) 1987 with a fait accompli, which they will then try to legitimize through an equal bogus referandum.

The geo-political interest of South Africa in Namibia lies in Pretoria's wish to keep Namibia as a buffer zone against external pressures, Nujoma said. More, specifically, the apartheid regime wants to keep Namibia under its colonial domination so that Namibia can become a place of South Africa's sanctions bursting.

The central committee of SWAPO has decided to declare 1987 as the year of [words indistinct] according to the SWAPO president's new year message. The SWAPO leader called on what he termed fence sitters to assume their full responsibilities and contribute to the struggle. He also urged those he called lost souls who have compromise the struggle to redeem themselves by joining patriotic forces before its too late.

President Nujoma welcomed Namibian whites who have joined the ranks of the struggle for independence and reiterated that SWAPO was fighting for a democratic, peace-loving and justice upholding nation which will accommodate all who believe Namibia to be their home. He therefore called up white Namibians to follow the example of their fellow whites who have identified themselves with the aspirations of the oppressed black majority in demanding for Namibia's immediate independence.

The SWAPO leader declared that power is already shifting in favour of the struggle and that the armed struggle will be intensified in 1987.

SOUTH AFRICA

P.W. Botha Delivers New Year's Message

MB311822 Johannesburg Television Service in Afrikaans 1800 GMT 31 Dec 86

[New Year's message from State President P.W. Botha at his holiday residence in Wilderness on 31 December live or recorded]

[Text] Good evening. South Africans, like so many other communities in other countries, have experienced a year of dramatic events.

When we look back on 1986 we think first of the merciful relief after years of ravaging drought which had damaged our country and the farming industry. But the pleasant rains have replaced the spirit of depression with one of gratitude, hope and great expectations afor the future.

The state president's economic advisory council has completed a report on the restructuring of agriculture. This report is under serious consideration.

There were purposeful and fruitful discussions between the government and all sectors of private industry on various facets of our South African economy.

Greater understanding between the state and the private sector was achieved during the president's conference recently in Pretoria. Matters such as urbanisation, low-cost housing, labor policy, the problem of inflation, privatisation and a deregulation policy, were discussed thoroughly. We will continue to pursue this understanding in practice.

The government realises that the Republic of South Africa cannot stand in isolation in the international economic order. The normalisation of our foreign relations, withoug abandoning the principles which should guide a country like South Africa with its different levels of development, traditions, norms and values, is receiving the highest priority. This is evidenced by white papers on industrial development, and policy matters such as education, training and minerals. Various actions which are being taken prove that we are earnestly giving effect to these proposals.

The obstacles placed before us by the opportunistic and selfish considerations of international organisations and governments, must inspire us to greater determination and a national will to overcome.

We dare not yield to the irrespondisble and often superficial demands which will destroy everything created over so many decades by so many generations.

[Changes to English] We are all aware that the international pressure against our country intensified over the past year.

The United States, certain members of the European Community, and others introduced measures against South Africa to coerce the government into, what they termed, "dismantling apartheid".

It is ironic and disturbing that all this came about while we were in the very process of moving forward with our reform programme and had registered significant further progress in our policies of development and upliftment of our underdeveloped population groups and areas of our country.

Now suddenly it is too little too late.

The tragedy is that while we in South Africa have taken strides ahead, compared with other African states, these negative actions by some foreign governments with their local fellow travellers, served only to frustrate our attempts to reach our goals.

Actions taken against us have been totally counterproductive.

In the many communications which I have exchanged with heads of other governments, I tried to expose their wrong attitudes toward our government and our country.

I have asked them why they are so reluctant to express their abhorrence of those southern African countries harboring terrorist forces against my country.

I have asked them whether, in their contacts with the ANC, they have never obtained from the communist controlled organisation a commitment to abandon violence and engage in peaceful negotiations. I am still wating for the answer.

I put these questions to governments specifically because the people who are supposed to derive benefits from sanctions will suffer most as a result ofthis march of folly.

The guilty, those committed to terror and violence, go free, fed from the coffers of the United Nations organisations, given succour by some of our neighbours and encouraged to continue their acts of violence and murder.

I have told governments repeatedly that the South African Government stands ready to enter into negotiations with any South African group who abandons violence.

Why then the vindictive actions by some governments and legislators, such as those in the United States?

It took the United States of America from 1776 to 1870 to complete their consititution and grant civil liberties to its black minority community, and another century, and a fierce civil rights struggle, to ensure that those rights were more than theoretical rights. Even after that, further amendments were found necessary.

For the original inhabitants of that continent — the American Indians — it took more than two centuries to gain some rights and respect in that great bastion of democracy.

The highly civilised and democratic Switzerland took more or less from 1291 to 1848 to develop their present constitutional system.

In Europe, numerous attempts at continental unification failed with the outbreak of the First World War, and even after the disastrous Second World War and the creation of the European Community, the European Parliament is yet today not functioning as a sovereign body for the multi-cultural nations and communities of Western Europe.

So I put this question — why all this incredible and unnatural haste with the multi-cultural South Africa with our vast historical differences and traditions?

The course on which certain Western powers have now embarked, directly serves the interests of the forces who do not seriously believe in democratic principles. These hypocritical forces do not want to have a negotiated peaceful solution in South Africa.

If they are allowed to play their present game — it can only result in the establishment of a tyrannical dictatorship in this country. That we will oppose with a determined national will.

[Changes to Afrikaans] The year ahead will demand restraint, consideration and singleness of purpose from all of us.

We are irrevocably committed to dialogue to broaden democratic institutions in South Africa through an evolutionary process.

The white electorate and their governments granted and extended political and other rights while the country's stability and development was also taken into consideration.

The Afrikaner and all other white language groups have, as South Africans, in this our only fatherland, a task to assist in developing our brown and black communities.

At the same time we are not prepared to sacrifice our right ot self-determination in our fatherland. We will in the future, as in the past, take account fo the multi-cultural composition of our country.

The best results can only be achieved if the spirit of revolution and violence fanned from outside our country can effectively be kept at bay.

That must be achieved by security measures and economic and political measures.

I think the time to consult the white electorate on a number of fundamental issues is fast approaching. By-elections should in any event have been held in the near future in a number of constituencies.

It is consequently preferable to hold a general election for the House of Assembly in the coming year.

I intend to announce the date of the election at the opening of parliament on 30 January 1987.

Allow me to wish all peace-loving South Africans a prosperous new year.

To those who perform essential services during the public holidays, often with great sacrifice, I express my thanks and appreciation for the service to our country.

President Botha Interviewed on Elections

MB311949 Johannesburg Television Service in Afrikaans 1830 GMT 31 Dec 86

[Interview with State President P.W. Botha by Andre le Roux at Botha's holiday residence in Wilderness on 31 December on the "Network" program introduced by Freek Robinson — live or recorded]

[Text] [Robinson] The state president, Mr P.W. Botha, is interviewed by our political correspondent, Andre le Roux, on details about the announcement of a white election in the near future. Mr Botha was first asked why the election was announced now while it was supposed to be held only in 1989.

[Botha] In any case, a number of by-elections must be held and I think there are certain things about which the country must be consulted. The white House of Assembly must take the initiative for further reform, and from time to time voters must be consulted and given an opportunity to pass judgment. Young people have to be given the chance to choose a side by means of casting a vote. It is some time now since the last general election in 1981 and even the referendum was several years ago. A number of new people entitled to vote have appeared and I feel that from time to time a democratic government should enter into talks with those who have put it in power.

[Le Roux] Why has an election not been called in the colored and Indian houses?

[Botha] According to the constitution, elections for the three chambers should be simultaneous except when the president is asked by the Ministers Council of a particular house to hold a general election. In this case I was asked by the Ministers Councils of the House of Assembly to proclaim an election. As far as the other two houses are concerned, they do not have a long tradition of elections. They only began to participate in the administration of the country recently, and I think one can give them more of an opportunity to gain further experience before they have to be called to face an election. Naturally if they ask me to proclaim an election I would not hesitate to do so, but I have consulted them and both of them feel that the time is not ripe for them. I would like to add that I still have the right to dissolve parliament as a whole, but I try to work in a democratic manner with those working with us in the new parliamentary setup as far as possible.

[Le Roux] You have done a very interesting thin: You have announced an election without giving a date. As far as I know it is the first time that a president or a prime minister has done that. Why have you done that?

[Botha] I am doing it because I want to give the voters and opportunity to register during January and I think as many voters as possible should appear on the voters roll. People should also ensure that their addresses are correct, and should ensure, in cooperation with the Department of Home Affairs, that a modern voters roll is drawn up as a bais for the election.

[Le Roux] Are there any other reasons you do not want to name the election date?

[Botha] No, I have certain dates in mind. I have a choice which I am busy with at the moment discussing with my colleagues and I will get clarity on this during January.

[Le Roux] Can one deduce that the election will [word indistinct] during the coming parliamentary sitting?

[Botha] It appears that the election will take place in the first half of the year on a date still to be decided on. The first half of the year seems to me to be a reasonable time.

[Le Roux] Will you temporarily prorogue parliament or suspend the sitting?

[Botha] There are several things which could be done. We could continue with the parliamentary sitting which is a bit impractical, or we can have a short session to vote money we need and then assemble again later in the year. These are possibilities which we have in mind.

[Le Roux] The big question is with what issues are you going to the electorate.

[Botha] South Africa has to stand united as one man against the spirit of revolution which is being fueled from outside our country. South Africa has to make the outside world understand clearly that it will not be dictated to, but we will find our solutions ourselves in our own manner and in an evolutionary way. Second, South Africa has to stand united to build up its economy to the best of its ability and create job opportunities and offer opportunities for people to live a better life. We are living in a dangerous world but we also live in a South Africa full of opportunities in that dangerous world. Third, we will put certain proposals to the electorate with our plans for further reforms. We will talk to them very clearly on those matters and give them an opportunity to accept or reject them.

CP, HNP Welcome Elections

MB311909 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1907 GMT 31 Dec 86

[Text] Pretoria, Dec 31, SAPA — Both the Conservative Party and the Herstigte Nasionale Party [Reformed National Party] tonight welcomed the announcement tonight of a general election for whites but cooperation between them to present a united front

against the National Party seemed unlikely.

The leader of the HNP, Mr Jaap Marais, said in Pretoria after the announcement on television by the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, that it was a "great opportunity" for the rightwing.

He expressed his wish for a "speedy" agreement on an election pact between his party and the CP, saying the rightwing voters were demanding this.

The demand from the CP that the two parties united on a permanent basis "now falls away."

Alliances had been successful between the two parties in the past and "unification is not necessary to win," Mr Marais said.

He expected discussions soon with the CP.

Dr Treurnicht however, dismissed the possibility of imminent negotiations on an election pact with the HNP, saying his party's invitation to the HNP for unification still stood, and that he had nothing more to add to this.

"The ball is now in their (the HNP's) court ... we have no new proposals," he said.

The CP has called a "unification" congress of the rightwing to be held in Pretoria on January 24, but the HNP leadership had rejected this outright.

Dr Treurnicht said his party welcomed the announcement by Mr Botha.

The CP had long demanded that the white voters of South Africa be given the opportunity to express their opinion of the "so-called" reform moves of the last few years.

Mr Marais said government should not ask merely for a mandate to continue its current path, but should spell out its intentions clearly to the electorate.

Of particular importance was what the "end point" of the reform moves were, and the position of whites and blacks in the final dispensation.

PFP Welcomes Announcement

MB312155 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2120 GMT 31 Dec 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Dec 31, SAPA — The leader of the official opposition in the House of Assembly, Mr Colin Eglin, has welcomed the announcement that a general election for the assembly is to be held in the first half of 1987.

Mr Eglin told SABC radio news the PFP was looking forward to tackling the government in the election.

He said there was no chance of the PFP losing its position as the official opposition.

As a result of the KwaNatal Indaba the New Republic Party had moved considerably closer to the PFP point of view. Between them the two parties should be able to win more than 40 seats, he said.

He did not believe the Conservative Party and the Herstigte Nasionale Party [Reformed National Party] represented a serious political threat — although they were a destructive and negative factor in South African politics.

He thought some form of alignment between the two parties in Natal would be wise for both parties and that it would be unwise to perpetuate two forms of progressive political parties in future.

Pik Botha Warns U.S. Not To Interfere

LD010825 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 1 Jan 87

[Text] The South African foreign minister, Mr Pik Botha, has warned the United States that if it continues interfering in South Africa's domestic politics it will be refused access to South African air and port facilities.

Pik Botha Withdraws Remarks

MB010952 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0900 GMT 1 Jan 87

[Text] Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha appears to have put his foot in his mouth following a report on state-run radio in South Africa. Mr Botha was quoted in the early morning news bulletin on government radio as saying that unless the U.S. stops interfering with South Africa's internal politics access to South Africa will become impossible. The foreign minister is said to have later admitted that he was joking when the statement was made, and it has since been taken off air.

The anti-American remarks come hot on the heels of President Botha's condemnation of Washington's policy towards South Africa. Last night the president accused the U.S. and other Western nations of coercing Pretoria into dismantling apartheid.

No SADF Comment on Alleged Botswana Raids

MB011324 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1300 GMT 1 Jan 87

[Text] The SADF is not commenting on allegations that South African agents may have raided Botswana this morning. A Defence Force spokesman says the SADF is not prepared to comment on each and every allegation made by neighboring states.

Earlier, Botswana's President Quett Masire said a raid on a village in Botswana this morning could have been by South African agents. Botswana police say unidentified people shot at and tossed grenades into a house, killing an elderly lady.

The SADF spokesman says it could be the work of guerrilla

factions being blamed on South Africa, but President Masire says the raid was similar to other alleged unprovoked attacks by South African agents in the region.

Holiday Beach Violence, Looting Reported

MB020834 Johannebsurg SAPA in English 0832 GMT 2 Jan 86

[Text] Durban, Jan 2, SAPA — Violence on packed, sweltering beaches in Durban and along the Natal South Coast yesterday left one person dead and scores injured, including nine wounded by birdshot.

Unruly mobs among 60,000 beachgoers kept police busy from about 11am until 3.30pm on beaches between the Blue Waters Hotel and the Blue Lagoon in Durban. Police used tearsmoke and birdshot after crowds repeatedly robbed and looted kiosks.

And at Windklespruit on the South Coast an Indian youth was stabbed to death when commuters stoned a train and then ran through the Karavanna caravan park and stabbed an Indian youth to death at the railway station.

Trouble started on the train when passengers, angry because the train stopped at a signal too long, stoned 11 coaches and smashed windows. They also damaged several cars parked at the station.

In Durban at Blue Lagoon and the Sunkist and African beaches, where police and the army had their hands full dealing with looting, robberies and fighting, police said the behaviour was criminally inspired and not unrest-related.

At 1.15pm, with crowds still pouring onto the beach, staff at the Clover Leaf restaurant and the kiosk at the new paddling pool fled when a mob tore down burglar guards and began to loot.

Police were on the scene within minutes and fired tearsmoke in an attempt to disperse the mob. However, they stoned the police who fired birdshot, wounding nine.

At 2.45pm an Indian woman was also stabbed in the arm near the African Beach.

About 3.15pm lifeguards on duty at the African beach locked themselves up in the public changerooms to escape from a rampaging crowd. Members of the Durban city police were then sent to rescue them. Some of the lifeguards discarded their uniforms and mingled with the crowd to escape.

A police helicopter surveyed the beaches and directed reinforcements to the troubled spots.

Twelve people wer taken to the Addington Hospital. Nine were treated for injuries and discharged and three were admitted. A spokesman for the hospital described their condition as "fairly satisfactory."

Adding to the tension were swarms of bluebottles and 300 people were reported treated for stings on the beaches.

Brigadier Johan van Niekerk, divisional commissioner of the South African police for Port Natal, said there would be a strong police presence on the beaches right through the weekend.

"The temporary police stations at Sunkist, Addington and at Amanzimtoti will be in operation for members of the public to report incidents and lay charges.

We will have a strong police presence and a helicopter."

Mr Frank Churchill, beach amenities manager, said when things got out of hand at the African beach he asked his lifeguards to withdraw from the area.

"It was very unsafe to have them around when this sort of thuggery was taking place.

"Extensive damage has been done at Clover Leaf and the African paddling pool," said Mr Churchill.

Mr Churchill added ther was an estimated crowd of about 120,000 from Vetchs pier to Blue Lagoon.

"We had more than 400 rescues and about 120 people were rescued at the Bay of Plenty alone," said Mr Churchill.

Information Bureau Issues Unrest Reports

31 Dec Report

MB010718 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0717 GMT 1 Jan 87

[Text] Pretoria Jan 1 SAPA — The following is the Bureau for Information's unrest report for the period 00h01 to 24h00 yesterday.

"Isolated unrest related incidents were reported from only four SAP (South African Police) districts during the above period.

"In KwaNobuhle (Uitenhage) two black youths and two men were arrested for setting a private home on fire, and in Chesterville (Durban) a security force member was slightly injured by glass slivers when unknown persons fired at the security force vehicle.

"Other incidents comprised stonings and arson.

"However, little damage was caused."

Jan 1 Report

MB020826 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0825 GMT 2 Jan 87

[Text] Pretoria Jan 2, SAPA — The following is the unrest report from the Bureau for Information, Pretoria, for the period 00h01 to 23h59 yesterday.

"In two separate incidents in Soweto, two women and a man were murdered.

"In one incident, a black man and a black woman were set alight by about twenty black radicals at Emdeni while a black woman was set alight by about ninety radicals in white city.

"In an incident shortly after midnight in Alexanora a young member of the security forces was seriously injured when an unknown number of radicals opened fire on the security forces with an unknown weapon.

"As yet nobody has been arrested in connection with the incident.

"KwaNobuhle (Uitenhage): A charge of attempted murder is being investigated after members of the security forces found a black man with burn wounds on his upper body and head.

"His feet had been tied.

"Isolated incidents of stone throwing were also reported during the above period."

Press Comments on Current Issues, Problems

MB010954 [Editorial report]

CITIZEN Optimistic About 1987

In an editorial on page 6, Johannesburg *The Citizen* in English for 31 December observes: "We had a bad year...yet even as this awful 1986 drew to a close, we saw glimmers of a better year ahead. For events have proven there is no revolution around the corner." Despite the criticism, the emergency "has reduced the unrest," and the false perception that the state was collapsing was replaced by "the realisation that the government is firmly in control." For 1987, the paper predicts economic improvement; continuation of the clampdown on unrest; an NP victory in the election, but with a reduced majority; and continued chilly relations with the United States. "The key to peace and the future will depend on bringing the Blacks into the power sharing process — and this should be the government's priority." The paper concludes that although 1987 will be a hard year, "we are psychologically better able to withstand" the pressures at home and abroad.

STAR Notes Switch from Reform to Defiance

In his "My View" column on page 6 of Johannesburg *The Star* in English for 31 December, Allister Sparks notes that "the year began with a blaze of reformist retoric." "But as the year closes the men in Pretoria have not only ceased trying to impress the world, they are deliberately breathing defiance at it." He says that at some point the government clearly decided to back out of the dialogue and "go into the laager." He further pinpoints that moment as the mid-May discussions with the Commonwealth Eminent Persons Group [EPG]. "The EPG had a clear-cut proposal with a deadline," which "forced an end to the Government's piecemeal change." "That is when the decision was taken...that the strategy of talk and delay could no longer be effective. Its bluff had been called, as it were." He allows that the failure to end the unrest and the "sudden burgeoning" of the Afrikaaner far right "gave impetus to the decision to break off its dialogue with the West and dig in to face the consequences of sanctions."

BUSINESS DAY on Marion Island Airstrip

An editorial on page 4 of Johannesburg *Business Day* in English for 31 December comments that while there will be public concern over the possible uses of the proposed airstrip on Marion Island, the "government is no doubt quietly pleased at speculation that it contemplates secret nuclear testing in the area. Most of the world believes that SA already has a nuclear capability. Fostering that belief strengthens the deterrent at far less cost than expensive — and never completely secret — nuclear tests."

CAPE TIMES on Black School Crackdown

"The government's latest crackdown on black schools and colleges is yet another example of its reliance on naked repression in a bid to bludgeon its way out of problems largely of its own making," states an editorial on page 8 of Cape Town *Cape Times* in English for 30 December. "These latest heavy-handed measures could well inflame tensions and spark further conflict in an already volitile situation. If the government was genuinely concerned about getting to the root of the problem, it should start by addressing the major cause of conflict in education — apartheid."

CAPE TIMES: UDF Official on Repression

In an article on page 8 of Cape Town *Cape Times* in English for 30 December, acting UDF Publicity Secretary Murphy Morobe says that there is every indication that "the current phase of intensified apartheid repression against our people will continue. This repression, as it fails to achieve its basic aim of pacification, will reach out into ever wider sectors." He agrees with Allister Sparks that the current phase dates from the EPG visit in May, when the regime made a "tactical shift" and "abandoned pretences and moved more aggressively." But he claims that "the more substantial reason lay in the groundswell of mass mobilization and organization that has been occurring countrywide since September 1984." The major features of this period, as he sees them, include the "extensive application of the boycott weapon," which he claims "has been considerably spontaneous;" and the "emergence countrywide of rudimentary organs of people's power — street committees (elected house to house) in townships and villages; worker's locals and parent-teacher's associations." "It is these democratic structures that are now the prime target of the state of emergency." Morobe concludes that he is under no illusions that the repression will intensify, but that "the main objective of the black community is to exercise political power." To that end, "the UDF will be working to strengthen the campaign for national unity against oppression and exploitation."

SOWETAN on Detention Deaths

An editorial on page 4 of Johannesburg *Sowetan* in English for 31 December says that "whenever a person dies in detention...rightly or wrongly the first people who normally get blamed for such tragic events are the police." "The main culprit, however, is the Government, which has put such odious laws as detention on its statute books. Every death in detention is an indictment against this law."

BEELD: Leadership Key to RSA Future

Johannesburg *Beeld* in Afrikaans on 31 December says in a page 8 editorial that the "past year will be remembered in more ways than one as a watershed in South Africa's history." It has been

characterized by the application of international boycotts, inflation, further deterioration in relations with neighboring states, and press censorship. "We are taking leave of the old year without much tears while we look forward to a 1987 which will have more rays of hope." The average South African wants greater certainty about the political future, the economy, inflation, and the assurance that roadblocks and press censorship will not become perment features of society. "What will happen in future depends on South Africa's leaders — white, brown, and black. If they can come forward with imaginative solutions to the political problems there will be hope and confidence." What South Africa wants in 1987 are leaders who will negotiate, leaders who will abandon doctrine, terrorism, and solutions by armed conflict for the sake of dialogue and compromise. "Then uncertainty will be replaced by hope and the future will look bright again."

ZAMBIA

Kaunda Urges Unity in Light of RSA Aggression

MB011341 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 1 Jan 87

[Text] The president, Dr Kaunda, today warned against disunity in the country in the light of imminent attack from South Africa. Speaking soon after he renewed his party membership card near State House, Comrade Kaunda said there was no doubt that racist South Africa, which was training dissident Zambians, was posed for an attack on the country this year. He said unless Zambians remained united, South Africa, supported by the dissidents it was training, would overrun the country. The president also made a passionate appeal for hard work during 1987 if the country was to make any significance progress in its efforts to overcome its economic problems which had in the previous year been the major problems.

ZIMBABWE

Prime Minister Mugabe's New Year's Message

MB011242 Harare Domestic Service in English 2030 GMT 31 Dec 86

[New Year message by Prime Minister Robert Mugabe in Harare on 31 December — live]

[Text] Good evening comrades and friends, ladies and gentlemen: Here am I, once again addressing you at the end of a year which, you will agree, was quite eventful in its own way. I shall try to lead you through its path as we [word indistinct] for our significant national strives and pitfalls that might have marked it.

As you might by now have realized, the national [word indistinct] never consistently smooth sailing, for it is often characterized by a host of imponderables, those highly unpredictable happenings that affect our lives both as individuals and as a nation. Well, it is in the same open truth that what man proposes God disposes. Perhaps, if I left the area of generalization and dwelt on our eal practical experiences of the year 1986, we shall be clear why, on the one hand, certain our socioeconomic targets and expectations were achieved, while on the other, others were not.

But before I attempt this [word indistinct] revaluation of our socioeconomic performance, I wish to emphasize that both as the ruling party and government, and of course, as the goal-oriented nation that we are, our belief is tha the best course to development is that which is both centrally and locally planned. What this has in reality meant to us is the organized involvement of our whole nation in the planning process. The ruling party's role in that [words indistinct] to chart out ideological direction, in terms of the basic principles and cardinal objectives of the developmental process. Still at the party level, the defined principles and set objectives are then applied to each sector and subsector in the whole national socioeconomic area said to be affected by the developmental plan.

As I have informed you on other occasions, when in August 1984 the party held its congress, it not only established the ideological guidelines of development, but also formulated an overall development program embracing practically every sector of our socioeconomic system, which it subsequently submitted to government for final elaboration, formulation as a plan and for its practical implementation. It is at the level of the government and the stage after the party has passed on its program to it, that the all-embracing planning process of the final plan and program really takes place. Our first 5-year national development plan has been the product of inputs first from the party, then those from the people themselves as organized geographically into village, ward, district, and provincial development committees, which are the planning organs of the new structural organizations of the provinces. Each province, taking into account the needs of these geographical entities and the priority areas concerned, finally formulated its own plan, which was submitted by the governor of the province as the province's own 5-year development plan for incorporation into the national plan. At the center, however, each ministry had formulated its own plan for incorporation into the national plan, but each ministerial plan must, to the extent that resources permit, encompass those aspects of the provincial plan which directly have a bearing upon its area of responsibility. Each year, we ended up with a national plan to which the party, the government, and the people operating through their provincial development organs had made a significant contribution. This, therefore, is the manner in which the first 5-year national development plan came about. As you will appreciate, the first 5-year national development plan which began its (?tenure) in July this year, comes to us 6 years after independence and against the background of our 3-year transitional national development plan which ended last year. [words indistinct] the historical realities of our socioeconomic system are recognized making national determined (?facts) in the direction of socialist transformation and the creation of an egalitarian society.

The attainment of our sought socialist goals is not possible without, on the one hand, the establishment of a socialist infrastructure in the socioeconomic system, ensuring the correct ownership relationship between the people in their roles as organized workers and peasants, and the available productive means, so they can [words indistinct] to own the product of their labor and the surplus value from it. On the other hand, we have to bear in mind that it is the fact of productivity of our labor in combina-

tion with other factors of production, regardless of whether we operate a socialist or capitalist enterprise, which will determine whether our economy is growing and developing.

Accordingly, the first 5-year national development plan has set us a great target of 28 percent over the 5-year period beginning July 1986 and ending in June 1991, which means an annual average growth rate of over five percent. There is the challenge posed us by the plan (?when) we summon all our energies and efforts, wherever we are and however we are employed, and aim to produce by June 1991 at least 28 percent more goods and services in terms of their value, mobilizing both existing resources and those additional ones which will be made available under the plan. The plan is, therefore, a plan to get us to work, not just as we did in 1985, but much harder. Let us not forget that we have quite a high birth rate, and our many little kids plus we, the older ones, will together needed increased sustenance; and sustenance, in our sense of the word, is not only the provision on the physical side of food, health, clothing, accommodation, transport etc, but also on the intellectual and [word indistinct] side of general education, professional training and technical or vocational skills. So, once again, we are talking of the volume of the goods and services in terms of both their quantity and quality, which we will need in order to maintain and advance our society, whose population is ever increasing. Of course, we have also to act and behave as a rational and judicious community with mechanisms of given self-restraint and definite control in the field of population growth. Our child-spacing and family planning program, which has already had a satutary effect on our birth rate, should be fully supported as an instrument intended to permit sustainable development.

One of the broad objectives the 5-year plan has perceived is the raising of the standards of living of our entire population, and particularly that of the peasant community. Hence, the question of our birth rate and the natural increase of our population becomes an important one, as indeed are the other vital questions relating to the management of our resources and the direction of our development. The 5-year plan is adopted as a first broad objective to the transformation and control of the economy and economic expansion. The question posed here is whether the manufacturing and mining sector for example, should continue to be dominated by foreign capital, necessitating thereby the external remittance of huge amounts of dividends and profits, let alone the unacceptable phenomenon of the foreign ownership and control of our resources. A great measure of localization of ownership and control will thus be sought under the plan. Most of our people are still peasants and continue to live in national regions of poor quality soil, a legacy of settler colonialism. Under the plan, a more vigorous land reform program, emphasizing the piece-of-land utilization and management, will be undertaken as a state objective. Similarly, and as an additional objective, there will be an endeavor to maintain a correct balance between the environment and development. The preservation and conservation of natural resources is vital for our own survival.

Our land use reorganization program, as in 1986, contains for a start [word indistinct] of at least [words indistinct] district together with the demarcation of arable grazing and forestry land. This process of the reorganization of communal areas, so as to render them much more economically viable, will be continued with vigor in 1987. Sterling work has been done by the (?BBS) [expansion unknown], not only in the maintenance of communal roads but also in the building of new ones, including [word indistinct] and remarkable endeavor at tarring a few of them.

Communal areas are indeed, albeit gradually, acquiring a new face, with several townships and health centers acting as the hub of the new commercial and cultural life. The provision of pipe-borne water in several communal areas has been one of the most significant developments in these areas, generating a new style of life that is bound to lighten the burden of women, improve hygiene, and generally act as an economic asset to the communal farmers. The spread of this facility must be continued, and alongside it the construction of many more major dams to provide water for both domestic and irrigation purposes. I am glad that work which was being done on such dams as Sebakwe and Mwenje was completed, while that on Madikadeyi, Sandragram, Clifton, and Manyitsi continues to make progress.

Another utility less urgently needed in the communal areas, if indeed we are to preserve our remaining decent forests, is electricity. As the construction of brick houses in communal areas gains momentum under the 5-year plan, the need to electrify communal residential areas will become urgent. One important objective relating to housing under the plan is the improvement of the quality of houses in communal, resettlement, mining, and commercial farming areas. The investment program in national housing as a whole will entail 1 billion and 40 million dollars, which will amount to 15 percent of the total investment in fixed assets. Accordingly, the provision of pipe-borne water and electricity should be part of the envisaged housing program.

But whatever the nature of our endeavors under the plan, unless we create ample employment opportunities, we shall be faced with a phenomenon of a growing unemployment (?probletic) of colossal proportions. This means a growing population of consumers without any income, that is, without the means to feed and maintain themselves. We know mouths, or is it tummies without food, can become a source of great insecurity. Even the extended farming systems would become too extended to be able to cope with the numbers requiring to be sustained.

The first 5-year national development plan has as one of its major objectives, therefore, the enlargement of employment opportunities, hence the planned total investment under the plan at 7 billion and 126 million dollars, 47 percent of which is intended to be invested in the productive sectors of agriculture, mining, and manufacturing, where additional growth and employment opportunities can be created.

The growth of our economy should not be determined merely by the quantity of goods and services produced from year to year, but also by their quality. It is indeed a combination of these, their quantity and quality, which will make them more competitive in the regional and other external markets. Science and technology lie behind the quality of goods and services and hence under the plan we seek to promote their development with emphasis on the development of related manpower and the [word indistinct] and development establishments and ancillary institutions and services.

As members of SADCC, the PTA [Prefential Trade Area], and the ACP [African, Caribbean, and Pacific countries] in its relationship with the EEC, the challenge to us to produce for the markets of these organizations, and for other markets outside these, must be taken up with vigor and determination. The 5-year plan envisages an average export growth of 7 percent, as against an average growth in imports of 6 percent. If our manufactureres become more enterprising and raise the quality of their products, and should our mining and agricultural sectors at the same time continue to yield their traditional output also in increased volume, I have no doubt that we would make an impact on the various export markets and increase our foreign exchange earnings. There is need now for an aggressive export policy. The 5-year plan envisages that kind of export thrust, a guided export adventurism at [words indistinct] and (?goals) that realize the export potential we have in respect of such products as processed food, textiles, leather products, wood and furniture, metal products, and others. The successful export endeavor would in addition to increasing our foreign currency earnings also help with our balance of payments position and enable us to meet our debt obligations so we can maintain our creditworthiness as a nation.

A look at our overall trade performance in 1986 provides quite a happy picture, whereas in 1985 we had a trade surplus of 284 million dollars. This surplus increased to 636 million dollars in 1986. While on the current account the deficit of 350 million dollars in 1985 will not only be wiped out but turn into a surplus of about 40 million dollars in 1986. It is in regard to capital flow that there has been a real deterioration from a surplus of 263 million dollars in 1985 to an estimated deficit of 40 million dollars in 1986. Teh overall balance of payments however, which showed a surplus of 175 million dollars in 1985, will in 1986 most likely project a balanced position with neither a plus nor a deficit. This picture, encouraging in some respects, but dismaying in others, emerges from the varied performance of our economic sectors put together.

In respect of our agriculture, production grew in 1985 by almost 30 percent, while in 1986 there was decline in production because of poor rains in Matabeleland, parts of Midlands, Masvingo, Manicaland, south part of Chipende, the northern areas of Mashonaland East, north, and Central. The cotton crop, for example fell from 295,000 tons in 1985 to 248,000 tons in 1986; maize from 1.8 million tons in 1985 to 1.6 million tons in 1986; and sorghum from about 81,000 tons in 1985 to about 70,000 tons in 1986. However, tobacco [words indistinct] increased from about 106,000 tons in 1985 to 114,000 tons in 1986, earning us a record 403 million dollars. May I congratulate our farmers, whether they are commercial or communal, on helping to sustain our economy, (?especially) in circumstances of unpredictable weatehr patterns.

The production of sugar shot up from about 435,000 tons in 1985 to 475,000 tons in 1986. Coffee and tea both increased their yield in 1986; coffee rising from 9,865 tons to 11,000 tons and tea from about 5,000 tons to 5,400 tons.

It is in respect of beef cattle that we have become worried because of beef shortage, but let it be realized that we are now reaping the adverse effects of the [words indistinct] 1982 to 1983. Naturally, [word indistinct] and cattle owners are trying to cash in on the existing situation by diverting their cattle to private abbattoirs, and [words indistinct] from the Cold Storage Commission was established as an institution to serve them in the same way as the grain and cotton marketing boards do.

This year our agricultural season has begun by experiencing erratic rainfall but one hopes that with the rain once again back with us, we shall sustain our own even though cotton might already have been adversely affected.

In the mining sector, the declining price trends on the world market tended to reduce our foreign earnings. Gold has been the sole exception. We are glad that new gold deposits have been found in (Bindura) and (Chegutu) areas and that gold mining will thus continue to expand and contribute to our foreign exchange earnings. Our total earnings from gold, steel, asbestos, nickel, copper, and chrome rose from 522.2 million dollars in 1985 to about 568 million dollars up to October 1986, an over eight percent increase in value over the same period last year.

One of our most important sectors is that of manufacturing. While in 1985, the sector registered a percentage increase rate of 11.4 in its volume of production over 1984, the rise could not be sustained in 1986 and performance accordingly fell from estimated level of three precent in real terms.

Nevertheless some subsectors continued to do well despite the overall sluggish performance. These subsectors were textile, which experienced a significant expansion of over 30 percent, clothing and footwear, [words indistinct] but outstripping the paper, [word indistinct] and stocking industry, as well as in transport equipment was reached.

The manufacturing sector was seriously affected by the shortage of foreign currency, thus (?we experienced a) severe shortage (?of raw materials), which in turn created (?less) capacity along several product lines. This explains the periodic shortages of some essential commodities such as detergent paste, ordinary washing soap, candles, paper, etc.

Under the first 5-year national development plan as much as a total capital amount of 1 billion, 390 million dollars is expected to be invested in teh manufacturing sector. This is about 100 percent of the growth capital formation envisaged under the plan. The investment will be made in the belief that the manufacturing industry is the (?full) sector for the transformation of the Zimbabwean economy needed to achieve sustained rapid growth and development. Naturally, government is going to play quite a key role in guiding the process of envisaged structural changes, which must take into account the need for the coordinated integration of our three main sectors, namely manufacturing, agriculture, and mines. In the process, it is expected that wage employment will rise from 165,000 workers in 1985 to 200,000 workers in 1986. But for the necessary structural transformation to occur there must also be equal transformation in the skill and [words indistinct].

Reference has already been made to the need to bolster up our research in science and technology. Our social services continued

to make very good progress in 1986. In the sphere of health, there have been sustained efforts at improving the health of the masses in various areas such as nutrition, with the establishment of food and nutrition management teams in the provinces, maternal and child health in respect of which the World Bank contract involving 52 million dollars has been secured to facilitated the biggest exercise ever in upgrading district hospitals and clinics. (?expanded) immunization programs which [words indistinct] have substantially reduced [word indistinct] epidemic. Equipment procurement and maintenance, which has greatly improved with the completion of four provincial maintenance workshops and in several other areas including the decentralization of our pharmaceutical services. [as heard] In general, however, the emphasis continue to be placed on the primary health care and the thrust in this direction will intensify under the 5-year plan.

Education has, as before, remained the major beneficiary under our 1986-87 budget which was based at 562.25 million dollars out of a total budget of 3.6 billion dollars. This important fact continues to be recognized by government. Total enrollment in schools was in 1986, 2.8 million children of whom 545,541 were in secondary school. Enrollment in all the 15 teacher training colleges was 17,259.

We can now say that ethe primary school sector has, in terms of enrollment, stabilized, and in the years to come, only marginal increases in annual enrollments can be expected. The secondary school sector will however continue to show marked expansion until 1990 when enrollments are expected to stabilize. You will agree that our quantitative approach to education has now succeeded in making it possible for all children to have primary and secondary education.

Emphasis now remains to be placed on the quality of the education provided and this does not just mean improving the quality of teaching and raising passes; it must also mean that the content of the system must be made to relate to the socioeconomic environment of Zimbabwe. For historical reasons, the pattern of the present educational system (?has proved) [word indistinct] an academic bias. Government will accordingly proceed to restructure the system so it can be more realistically oriented to the circumstances of our national life. The new content of the system will thus provide a wide range of technical-vocational subjects in addition to the traditional academic ones. The technical-vocational curriculum will be so determined as to ensure that it accords with the demands of our socioeconomic prospects.

The University of Zimbabwe has mounted and will continue to mount degree programs to upgrade the technical-vocational subject teachers to equip them for the new structures. In respect to its own program, the university will continue to expand. It is hoped that in 1987, its total student enrollment will achieve 7,000. The performance of the students was good in 1985, and I hope this record will contineu to be upheld.

In my lastyear's address I stressed government's intention to form a single teaching service so that its members can become public servants and come under the same conditions of service as those currently enjoyed by those in the public service. Much work has been done in this regard and the target date for this change to occur has been set as 1 April 87. Reference has been made to the need for our system of education to have a decidedly technical-vocational bias. Our view is that the student who emerges from the secondary school with some level of practical skills is in a far better position to be serviceable to the community and nation as well as to himself than one with purely academic subjects. In the majority of cases where self-reliance is called for, the practical student will fare better than the academic one.

In the sphere of community development, youth development programs and cooperatives where collective projects and enterprises require diversified and/or technical or vocational skills, the product of the new system is fitting well and provides much needed input. For the cooperatives or (?club) projects underway in various parts of the country, demonstrated through the (?act of) even elementary skills, let alone such other aspects of business organization and financial accounting.

Comrade and friends, the stark reality that faces us in regard to our young people is not so much the lack of education and the lack of job opportunity even after completing their O level. This is why, as I said earlier, there is a definite commitment by government under the 5-year plan to an investment program encompassing areas with a potential for creating new jobs. But, whatever employment opportunities exist or are created, filling them can only be justified by commitment to productivity. This is the rationale on (?these claims) of which wages are paid. I am fully aware that the persistent upward pressures on consumer prices had eroded the real incomes of the workers. The Government has in the past shown its full appreciation of this fact by granting percentage wage rises. There is no reason why there should be a departure from this policy in future.

What we however find most disturbing is the great incidence of irresponsibility on the part of a large segment of workers, which has shown itself by way of indiscipline at work, poor application, laziness, absenteeism, drunkenness, unpunctuality etc, etc. Whereas government seeks the welfare of the worker and greatly desires his security, it will be actually irresponsible for it to seek to protect the lazy and indisciplined worker. For such a worker is a liability to the institution or enterprise for which he works. He is equally a liability to our country and nation. I warn such workers that they will not be tolerated in our system unless they change for the better. They should remember Lenin's saying that those who don't work, neither shall they eat. On the whole, however, the majority of our workers have worked hard, [word indistinct] performance of our sectors. I say well done to them. They should keep it up and serve as an example to the others.

If I might now refer to the issue of our national security, may I on behalf of government and on your behalf, as the people of Zimbabwe, express my gratitude to all our devoted security forces, the army, the air force, the police force, the Central Intelligence Organization, and the People's Militia for their magnificent efforts in ensuring, as they successfully have done, the peace and tranquility of our nation enjoyed throughout the year. We know that there remained a few areas in which politically motivated dissidents, dissident and criminal elements caused death, committed arson, robbery, rape, assault, and other acts of harassment. The year has however, seen much decrease in these incidents as some groups of dissidents got routed one

after another by the security forces. We are glad to notice that some leaders of ZAPU addressed a number of meetings at which they denounced dissidents as a menace to peace and security and appealed to the people to cooperate with the security froces. We are also glad that the same leaders have taken up the theme of political unity as well. I trust that this trend will continue.

On the vital question of political unity between ZANU and ZAPU, all I can say is that some progress has been made and only 2 days ago our teams met to examine what next steps we should take in moving forward to concrete unity. Whilst some good ground has been covered, I am afraid there still remain some important area where agreement is yet to be reached. Discussions will naturally continue.

Comrade and friends, our young country has since independence maintained excellent relations on either a bilateral or multilateral basis with other countries. In our region of Africa, we have continued to be a vigorous member of SADCC, the Preferential Trade Area of Eastern and Southern Africa, and the Organization of African Unity. Alongside these regional organizations, we've constantly attended the meetings of the Frontline States and delibeated with other heads on matters relating to the peace and security in our region.

I am sure most of you agree that the saddest event of the year was the tragic death of our beloved friend, brother, and ally, Comrade Samora Machel, the late president of Mozambique who died in a plane crash on 19 October. The people of Zimbabwe across the country were grief-stricken by this tragedy and paid the man they loved so much most fitting tribute by, among other activities, observing a 2-week mourning period. We all agree, I am sure, that Samora is irreplaceable and that his loss shall be felt in our midst for a very long time to come. But think we also feel reactivated and indeed very much inspired that the people of Mozambique have found another dynamic leader in Comrade Joaquim Chissano, whom they recently elected as President of Frelimo and hence as president of the People's Republic of Mozambique. On your behalf, I have already congratulated him and whished him well in his new task of (?assuming) the challenges.

In respect of the rest of the international community, we have remained very firm and active members of the United Nations where we have a permanent representative, at the ACP in relationship with the European Economic Community, of the Commonwealth, and, of course, of the Nonaligned Movement.

You will remember that in August this year, President Kaunda and I attended the Commonwealth minisummit in London, at which we adopted sanctions against South Africa. These sanctions will be implemented soon, but now obviously no longer at the end of December 1986 as earlier expected, because our task force charged with the duty of coordinating various relevant aspects and areas still needs a little more more time to complete its tasks. I shall as soon as this is done announce the sanctions commencement date.

In the meantime, may I ask you, in all seriousness, to gear yourselves for the difficult times ahead of us. As a member of the Commonwealth, Zimbabwe must be seen to be playing its own part in support of the struggle for liberation in both South Africa and Namibia.

None of us is in any doubt that the most important event in Zimbabwe during 1986 was our hosting of the eighth summit conference of the nonaligned countries. The conference was acclaimed as a resounding success, and we shall continue to feel greatly honored that Zimbabawe has been elected chairman of this great organization for the next 3 years. We all played our part in our various ways to ensure the summit's success. Once again, thanks for the part you played towards that success.

In my capacity as chairman of the Nonaligned Movement, I have since September sent two messages to General Secretary Gorbachev and two also to President Reagan on the question of nuclear disarmament and the cessation of nuclear tests, entreating them to heed our call as contained cn the Harare appeal on disarmament. Similarly, on the Palestinian question and the current persecution and harrassment of the Palestinian refugees in Lebanon by Esraeli and other forces, we recently initiated a resolution in the Security Council which was passed without a veto, condemning the repressive campaign taking place.

Our own international stand on the colonial question has always remained consistent, hence, our unwavering support for the PLO and the Palestinian cause, and the support we have continued to give in the context of the OAU to SWAPO, to the struggle for the liberation of Namibia, and to the ANC, the PAC, the UDF, and other progressive forces fighting for the overthrow of the evil apartheid system and for the creation in South Africa of a democratic political order based on majority rule of one man, one vote. I wish to express my great appreciation to our whole community and to well-motivated groups and individuals abroad for the tremendous support given to the South African liberation struggle which has been growing by leaps and bounds. The generous financial contributions demonstrate our full commitment to the ideals of freedom, justice, and peace, and our desire is not resolved to see them prevail in South Africa as they do in our own countries. [as heard]

As we [words indistinct] to celebrate new year, perhaps we might also undertake a little examination of our conscience, to establish the correctness and morality of our actions in 1987, in 1986. You may be a member of the public service, or of the security forces, or of the teaching profession, or of a parastatal body, or of the private sector, working either in agriculture, mining, manufacturing or construction, or you may be a self-employed practitioner or craftsman, or you could be a student or a sportsman the question I would want you to ask yourself is whether in your role you did your best for your country, for your establishment, institution, organization, school, army, and relatives in 1986. I am sure [name indistinct] will pride himself [words indistinct]. We are proud of him. So are we proud of all others who yielded very good work in 1986, and in 1985, plus, of course, those of our many students who passed their exams with or without distinction. We are all proud of them. We all agree that our nation did its best.

May we continue always to do better and better in all spheres of our national endeavor, especially in the context of our first 5-year

national development plan as we enter the second year of the plan period form July on. Forward with the second year of the first 5-year national development plan. [preceding sentence repeated in vernacular]. Happy and prosperous new year. Good night.

Mugabe Calls for End to 'Power Struggle'

MB020614 Harare Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 2 Jan 87

[Text] The prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, who is also the first secretary and president of ZANU-PF, has urged party leaders in the provinces to avoid (?power clashes) and rivalry, but to unite and build a strong party. [sentence as heard] Speaking during a visit to Bindura yesterday, Comrade Mugabe called on the party leaders to educate the masses at all levels, adding thatthe spirit of fighting for power within the party should cease.

He called on Zimbabweans to cooperate and implement the country's (?plans this year), and to improve the standrad of living of the poor. The prime minister said all planning organs at local levels should coordinate their activities and work tirelessly towards the realisation of the country's goals. Comrade Mugabe said provinces, district, and village development committees should work together to ensure the speedy implementation (?of plans).